CA 20N EAB -H26





ENVIRONMENTAL

COMMISSION

ASSESSMENT

DES

BOARD

EVALUATIONS

ENVIRONNMENTALES

VOLUME:

231

DATE:

Wednesday, Setember 5, 1990

le mercredi 5 septembre 1990

BEFORE/DEVANT:

A. KOVEN Chairman/Président

E. MARTEL Member/Commissaire

POUR OBTENIR DES INFORMATIONS, VEUILLEZ COMPOSER (SANS TARIF): FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (TOLL-FREE): 1-800-387-8810



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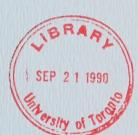
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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental Assessment for Timber Management on Crown Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of an Order-in-Council (O.C. 2449/87) authorizing the Environmental Assessment Board to administer a funding program, in connection with the environmental assessment hearing with respect to the Timber Management Class Environmental Assessment, and to distribute funds to qualified participants.

Public hearing held at the Pinewood Motor Inn, 378 Station Road, Espanola, Ontario, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1990, commencing at 2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 231

(Official Transcript)

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman Member

APPEARANCES

MS.		MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MS.		MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MR. MS.	R. TUER, Q.C.) R. COSMAN) E. CRONK) P.R. CASSIDY)	ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
MR.	H. TURKSTRA	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR.	J.E. HANNA	ONTARIO FEDERATION
DR.	T. QUINNEY)	OF ANGLERS & HUNTERS
	D. HUNTER) S. BAIR-MUIRHEAD)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MD	J.F. CASTRILLI)	
		FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
	R. LINDGREN)	TORISTS TOR TOMORROW
	B. SOLANDT-MAXWELL	L)
MR.	D. COLBORNE)	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY #3
MS.	N. KLEER)	
MR.	C. REID)	ONTARIO METIS &
MR.	R. REILLY)	ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MR.	P. SANFORD)	KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA
MS.	L. NICHOLLS)	LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS
MR.	D. WOOD)	POWER & PAPER COMPANY
MR.	D. MacDONALD	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF LABOUR

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SECRETED SEA

(ii)

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd) MR. R. COTTON BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD. MR. Y. GERVAIS) ONTARIO TRAPPERS MR. R. BARNES) ASSOCIATION MR. R. EDWARDS) NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST MR. B. McKERCHER) OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION MR. L. GREENSPOON) NORTHWATCH MS. B. LLOYD) MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.) RED LAKE-EAR FALLS JOINT MR. B. BABCOCK) MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE MR. D. SCOTT) NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO MR. J.S. TAYLOR) ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE MR. J.W. HARBELL) GREAT LAKES FOREST MR. S.M. MAKUCH MR. J. EBBS ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS ASSOCIATION MR. D. KING VENTURE TOURISM

MR. H. GRAHAM CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF

FORESTRY (CENTRAL ONTARIO SECTION)

ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

MR. G.J. KINLIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. S.J. STEPINAC MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES

MR. M. COATES ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

MR. P. ODORIZZI BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. R.L. AXFORD CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF

SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS

MR. M.O. EDWARDS FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF

COMMERCE

MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON GEORGE NIXON

MR. C. BRUNETTA NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

TOURISM ASSOCIATION



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±	opon conditing at 2.05 p.m.
2	MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies
3	and gentlemen.
4	Good afternoon. Welcome To the timber
5	management hearing. Thank you for coming to meet with
6	us today. I am going to make a few introductory
7	remarked. Also, if there is anyone in the audience who
8	wants me to repeat my remarks in French I would be
9	happy to do so.
10	S'il y a quelqu'un qui est présente dans
11	l'audience qui voudrait que je répète un mot de
12	bienvenu ou la marche a suivre en français, je suis
13	contente de faire ça.
14	Aussi, il y a des traducteurs dans la
15	salle pour les presentations, si vous voullez.
16	My colleague, Elie Martel, needs little
17	introduction anywhere we go in Ontario, particularly in
18	the north and, of course, we are in his neighbourhood
19	today.
20	Mr. Martel was a strong representative of
21	northern interests for 20 years in the Ontario
22	Legislature and he continues to perform that role at
23	this hearing. We're very fortunate to have him with
24	us. My name is Anne Koven and I Chair the timber
25	management hearing.

Ţ	we are assisted by Daniel Pascoe.
2	Daniel, please stand. If you have any questions about
3	the Environmental Assessment Board, the hearing
4	process, or if you want to make a presentation to the
5	Board over the next day or two, please get in touch
6	with Mr. Pascoe.
7	Mr. Martel and I are two members of the
8	Environmental Assessment Board. We're appointed by the
9	Ontario government. Our appointments are for terms of
10	three years. Mr. Martel and I are working full time on
11	the timber management hearing. We don't have time to
12	do anything else. Other colleagues of ours do other
13	kinds of hearings such as the Ontario Waste Management
14	Corporation hearing or the Ontario Hydro hearing.
15	And was it that we do exactly? Well, we
16	listen to the evidence. We've been listening for two
17	years now, mostly in Thunder Bay and also in Toronto.
18	We are on our 231st day of the hearings and we have
19	compiled about 40,000 pages of transcripts.
20	We travel around Ontario hearing from
21	people such as yourselves who can't come to us in
22	Thunder Bay or Toronto. When we leave here we will be
23	going on to Geraldton, Hearst and Timmins.
24	We're here to make a decision about the
25	application by the Ministry of Natural Resources for

timber management planning in Ontario. We are quided by the Environmental Assessment Act which tells us what we have to do when we make this decision. We listen to the evidence and we consider all of the potential environmental aspects and what this will mean for 6 everyone. After hearing the evidence we will make a decision about whether or not to approve this 7 8 application.

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It's a very complicated process and we admire people who stand up in rooms like these and tell us what they think about the application. It's sort of an uncomfortable and intimidating thing to do, but we hope you won't feel that way today. Everything that you tell us is taken into consideration. We have by no means arrived at the point where we know anything about the decision we're going to make and we won't until we've heard all the evidence.

We have a few rules and they are very simple about how we conduct the hearing. We're going to call on the people who got in touch with us through the newspaper notice first; after that, anyone else in the room who wishes to address the Board is encouraged to do so. When you wish to make a presentation we will ask you to come to our table and we will swear you in if we had a Bible - but we are staying at a motel, we

Ţ	must have a Bible somewhere.
2	Anyone in the audience is free to ask
3	anyone who makes a presentation a question about
4	anything they say. Mr. Martel and I may also ask
5	speakers questions so we understand clearly what you're
6	telling us.
7	We have full-time parties who appear
8	before us regularly and I'm going to identify them for
9	you so you will know whose interest they represent, and
10	that's good to know in advance of their questions.
11	First of all, Mr. Bob Cosman - could you
12	please stand, Mr. Cosman - represents the Ontario
13	Forest Industry Association and the Ontario Lumber
14	Manufacturers Association; Ms. Catherine Blastorah
1.5	represents the Ministry of Natural Resources; Ms. Jan
16	Seaborn represents the Ministry of the Environment; Dr.
L7	Terry Quinney represents the Ontario Federation of
18	Anglers & Hunters; and Ms. Barrie - I forget your last
19	name, Barrie.
20	MS. SOLANDT MAXWELL: Solandt Maxwell.
21	MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Barrie Solandt Maxwell
22	represents Forests for Tomorrow.
23	If you have a written presentation, we'll
24	ask you to give us a copy and we'll give it an exhibit
!5	number so it will become part of our record.

T	Everything you say today is being
2	recorded by our court reporters: Beverley Dillabough,
3	Marilyn Callaghan and Eddie Dugas.
4	You can find copies of the transcripts at
5	the library in Espanola yes, they are at the library
6	in Espanola or at the offices of the Ministry of
7	Natural Resources. Also we have interpreters with us
8	today for those who wish to make their presentations in
9	French.
.0	Another request that we have is when you
.1	introduce yourselves, before speaking to us, could you
. 2	please spell your name for the record. And also when
.3	you're making your presentation if you could speak very
. 4	slowly, that helps both Mr. Martel and myself as well
.5	as the court reporters to pick up everything you're
.6	saying.
.7	And let's get started now with the
.8	presentations. The first person we have scheduled
.9	today is Mr. Ken Buck.
20	Is Mr. Buck in the audience? Mr. Buck is
21	the Mayor of Espanola.
22	MAYOR BUCK: (handed)
23	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.
24	Your Worship, we're waiting for a Bible,
25	but I think we could do it backwards, I think we could

go ahead with your presentation and then swear you in. 1 2 Is that legal, Mr. Cosman, can we do 3 that? MR. COSMAN: You can swear that what he 4 5 did say was true. 6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. 7 MR. MARTEL: Or he could just swear. 8 MAYOR BUCK: You have all heard who I am, 9 do you want me to spell my name out for you? 10 MADAM CHAIR: No, I think that is all 11 right. 12 MAYOR BUCK: Okay. I would like to 13 officially welcome the Board and everyone who has come to Espanola for this hearing. And Espanola hopes you 14 15 came feeling good, enjoy yourself and leave with a little more knowledge of the going ons and workings of 16 17 our town and the forest industry in our part of this 18 great province. We all know it is a great place to 19 live and with proper government and management can be 20 even better. 21 I will keep my presentation to a more 22 general nature. I have read a great deal of the 23 literature since these hearings started and a lot of it 24 has been full of statistics which, when you read them, leaves you wondering where some of them came from; 25

knowing full well it did not come from the people in
the know or knew what they were talking about. Yes,
some were true facts and likely came from northerners
or people who, like this Board, have studied and know
what they are talking about.

I'm going to make my presentation as suggested by one of my daughters comments as CS, common sense, which sounded good but I have added FO, and that reads common sense for Ontario and I think today we need a hell of a lot of that, even to the extent of a political party or at least more of the people that are making the recommendations and decisions with that type of knowledge and with the knowhow and sense to use it.

I would like to go back a number of years and at that time point out that our forests, fisheries et cetera, and I think you would all agree, are not managed to the extent they could have been and that is fact. I'm not laying the blame on any person, government or company, that was the time of the horse and buggy, before the combustion engine came along and changed our lifestyle, before electricity was introduced into our homes and workplaces and if shut off today you might as well send everyone home for office people nothing works, for the forester he can still put his day's work in.

1	Technology and all the years, in the last
2	40 to 50 years, especially the last 20 has grown in
3	leaps and bounds and it is hard to keep up with. A
4	farmer has no problem getting four to five times the
5	crop from a hectare of land that he used to get. This
6	he does on a yearly basis. A cattle farmer, his stock
7	puts on more pounds in a day, so much so if his great
8	grandfather was around he would never believe it.
9	In northern Ontario the same farmer
10	usually has a much harder time to make ends meet, the
11	growing season is shortened by two months due to the
12	climate.
13	Many of them have a tract of land that in
14	some cases is used for home heating but mostly to
15	supplement his income and by managing this woodlot and
16	selling to the local mills is able to be an
17	independent, or he may work for a few months during the
18	winter for a local jobber. The MNR is there for
19	resource people to assist in the methods of cutting,
20	culling, planning and spraying of woodlots. So in your
21	deliberations please take these people into
22	consideration. They have a much harder time than their
23	brothers to the south.
24	The fisheries I feel still have a long
25	way to come. The lakes and rivers are being hit with

acid rain and many hold little life form. This we all
know is not caused by bush operations. I believe in
what is being done in forestry; that is, no cutting
within so many metres of a river, stream or lake so
that silt can foul up the spawning areas, a good move
by all concerned. More sensitive areas may need more
attention. The rivers will come back as there are
virtually no more river drives. With the help from
Industry to cut acid rain, the MNR, local game and fish
clubs, it is hoped to see these waterways come back to
good productive fisheries.

Our sports and wildlife. This is a very sensitive and touchy area and as long as one tree is cut it is going to be so, but it does not seem to get the same attention as the hiker or the canoeist who paddles his canoe down the river once a year going back to whatever big city he came from, and I might add, leaves his garbage in the bush. He has these areas to himself so why not. Check these canoe routes out and find out for yourself.

Here in this area, and I'm only going to mention deer and moose as the other large game animal, the bear covers the larger portion of the province.

Deer, they can survive around farmlands, they can farm some cut-overs, easy pickings for food. Light mixed

1	hardwoods and cedar swamps. Moose, on the other hand,
2	prefer not to be so close to us and prefer the forest
3	with evergreens and various types of swamps, muskeg,
4	shallow thongs and waterways with vegetation, more of a
5	brush eating animal. If you check you will find the
6	percentage of hunters and fishermen far outnumber the
7	hikers and paddlers.

In the new guidelines set out for clearcuts the size has been reduced to what it was at one time. This may not be sufficient to satisfy everybody, which never could be done but is much improved.

The companies, the MNR, the game and fish clubs realize that sufficient areas must be preserved for these and other wildlife. For the people who believe it is only the logger and hunter that reduce the moose and deer herds, they should get some knowledge on the subject or shut up, the country would be much better off.

Bears kill a large number of newborn moose calves reducing the herd considerably, along with wolves and a bad winter, and then there are a number of people in this province who can hunt year round with no limits.

Our parks that have so many restrictions
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Ţ	put on them that only the hiker, paddler and woody
2	woodpecker can be free to use them and then the woody's
3	lifestyle of picking holes in trees would be kept out
4	by some people if it was possible to do so. For
5	example, Killarney Park which is adjacent to us, no
6	motors, no snow machines, no way for senior citizens if
7	they so wish but do not have their health to hike or
8	paddle, they who built this area but are denied entry
9	to this area, reserved for such few people. No roads
10	for shorter travel for the people of Killarney. The
11	present camp owners either have to remove their camps
12	or the Ministry will burn them.
13	And who got this legislation through, you
14	know and I know, and it's not totally good for Ontario
15	or the north, the same as in other areas, no concern
16	for the people who live in the area at all.
17	Public lands. I will use this term for
18	the rest of the Crown land as the parks are not public,
19	meaning for the general public. I firmly believe with
20	proper management, which is partially in place now,
21	they can be used by all the groups who wish to use
22	them. Without our natural resources, meaning our mines
23	and trees, what has the north got to offer the people
24	living here. Their trees, a renewable resource,
25	managed properly will and can keep northern Ontario a

1	viable profitable section of this province for
2	centuries. Even to those who want it for a playground.
3	No responsible carpet body independent or true
4	northerner wants to see the land destroyed beyond use.
5	So let's look after it, farm it and make it an
6	enjoyable place for all, for us and future generations,
7	but we have to keep in mind the rules and regulations.
8	There are times I'm sure you yourself
9	pick up a paper and read comments that are made by
10	someone about a subject you yourself know about and
11	possibly studied and their remarks are so far out in
12	left field, you know they know nothing of what they are
13	saying. I feel you have and will be getting more of
14	this at these hearings, but being picked for this Board
15	and your background you know how to sift the wheat from
16	the chaff. As mentioned earlier, have the common sense
17	to do so and we'll be able to withstand the pressures
18	from some of the lobbyists that do not have Ontario and
19	Canadians at heart just their own personal feelings.
20	The fact is northern Ontario, the bulk of
21	our economy is either from mines or forestry, basically
22	our natural resources. The Ministry is suggesting and
23	implementing rules and regulations and, in some cases,
24	have come down pretty hard on the bush operations.

Yes, maybe - and I say maybe - some of the large

25

1	companies can survive providing they can compete and
2	market their products on the Canadian and world
3	markets, but the small operators must have a chance for
4	their survival. Let's not forget that in the massive
5	presentations and statistics.
6	I have just recently travelled the bush
7	operations of E.B. Eddy, walked to the top of a ridge
8	and looked out and seen this year's plantings. Ten to
9	12 years growth and approximately 20 to 25 years growth
10	with mature trees in the background. I have seen the
11	ground being prepared for next spring's seedlings. I
12	feel they are doing an excellent job of reforestation
13	and all the people talking and involved in these
14	hearings should do the same. Again, farming but in a
15	much larger and longer term.
16	Other companies have similar programs.
17	They too are out there following the guidelines and
18	planning for the future. So it is a continuous
19	operation for ourselves and our children.
20	With the additional costs of living in
21	the north we do not need the fear and extra load of
22	costs put on our shoulders and putting our communities'
23	states in jeopardy. I feel our public lands can be
24	managed as a farmer manages a farm. His fields are
25	properly laid out and planted. He does not put all his

1	seeds together as a mixture and plant or he would not
2	khave much of crop, a predominant one would take over
3	and that would be all he would have and that could be a
4	weed. I use this as an example for forestry, it is
5	being done and should be promoted.
6	For about 40 years I have hunted in

private, public and company timber lands. Trees like you and I after maturity sort of start to go down hill. Their limbs get weak and fall off, the trunks gets hollow, the top's too old for good production and soon dies a natural cycle. The weak tree is also subject to infest and infestation, ice storms, high winds, so why not harvest them while they are of value to someone. Anyone that has not seen a forest reduced to this has never travelled by foot in the bush.

Now, I'm going to take a little sensitive sensitive -- now, I'm going to get a little sensitive about northern Ontario and take a little poke at the south. I lived in the south for a number of years. Picking up any book in the history of any town and what was there, vast amounts of timber cut for clearing of fields, burnt for lye and charcoal and no doubt other things.

Well, northern Ontario is still green with trees and being planted to keep it that way. The

1	south is highly industrialized and commercialized,
2	covering the land with buildings, highrises and
3	asphalt, the best farmland in the province. We in the
4	north do not have the luxury of these businesses, sort
5	of ironic that they have put their lands to this kuse
5	and have nothing left that is pure or clean for their
7	recreation.

year, work towards keeping it for recreation. Well, due to the money behind them they are winning and our government is knuckling down to them. I find it hard to believe some people cannot see past the end of their nose, maybe they need glasses, but that material has to come from someplace, not out of thin air. Maybe Toronto is there.

Consider what you are doing, look around your home, place of work; if the finished products were removed what would you have? Basically a tent and a few utensils, the cotton coming from the United States to make the tent.

To get to work transit. Cars were not built from a southern resource. Yes, your job uses paper an most people read one at work or when they get home and use it for all the petitions and letters you are writing to tell us how to run our lives. So if all

1	natural resource materials were taken from your
2	everyday use what would you have left? You do not even
3	have a tree left down there to cut for use. We do and
4	plan to for centuries to come.

The selected few who feel they should be able to canoe or hike through northern Ontario bushland and never see a tree cut down need glasses, look at their own jobs and concentrate their efforts on cleaning up their own backyard. The money behind a lot of these comes from people who have never been here or opened their eyes if they have.

As mentioned earlier, I lived in the south for some years and most people have not been past the Bruce or Muskoka area and only know of us when something is on the national news. I understand the majority of our elected MPPs have not yet seen all this province, a great province they are trying to govern. I challenge the leader to have his elected people see this province first-hand, whoever that may be after tomorrow.

It is too bad that the south is so badly and grossly regulated, they have put farmland under asphalt, but money talks; always has, always will.

Look for the fast buck not the country. These people want to help the province, then put your everyday

1	lifestyle out a little and look at the good things you
2	can do. If you can, then let's cut down on the waste.
3	Let's all do it by buying environmentally safe products
4	and see who hollers in the south. Canadians are known
5	for their frugile spending but only when it is easier
6	and cheaper to go the other way. Let's stop buying all
7	that fancy packaging in the stores, those
8	non-returnables, the ones that are but have no deposit,
9	let's ask our government to see this is changed and
10	rectified.
11	But you will not, it is much simpler to
12	put pressure on northern Ontario so that you can come
13	up here for two or three weeks a year, enjoy the areas,
14	breath good clean air, about as clean as what's left on
15	this earth. I know no one will pay any attention to
16	this unless it affects you and when it does we tend to
17	shrug it off. Let's pick on someone or something else.
18	That is why the paid lobbyist in the
19	south is working so hard and some are funded by our
20	present. The people funding these lobbyists, I doubt
21	if 20 per cent of them have been past Parry Sound or
22	the Bruce Peninsula, do not care for you and me, I know
23	for a fact the percentage is low as I lived in southern
24	Ontario for several years.

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I have used the farmer as an example of

25

1	forest management maybe because I was born on one and
2	proud of it. The farmer's crops are on a yearly basis,
3	forest management is a longer term, 65 to 70 years for
4	the jack pine species to mature and must be managed to
5	produce a good harvest.

The MNR and responsible companies have looked at the long-term stability of the province; cut one or two per cent of mature trees per year and plant at least two for every one cut, assuring a renewable source for future generation.

E.B. Eddy which has a large timber area I feel have taken their commitment to forest management seriously. They have spent large amounts of money in studying, experimenting, silviculture, tree plantations and purchasing of seedlings. They want to have a renewable source of wood for generations. They have worked with MNR but like any two parties do not always see eye to eye on things; one looking at continued operations and the profit - which is normal - the other looking at the forests and wildlife, this is where these hearings we hope may help, providing common sense and insaying that I mean the guidelines that must be followed are not so severe that it's not feasible to stay in operation.

Tourism, short and sweet. I was with a

1	group asking people to sign a petitin for the
2	four-laning of highway 69. Some people would not sign
3	as they were from the States and didn't want any more
4	people up here. Real good for our community and the
5	tourist operators. We are pricing ourselves out of the
6	market, the northern States have really put their area
7	to the forefront and costs across the border are much
8	cheaper than Ontario and the rest of Canada, but we
9	still work at it and let's continue to do so.
10	Espanola's economic future, that I could
11	make into a 10-page presentation but it is going to be
12	a little short and sweet due to the fact that if
13	companies and independent jobbers are restricted so
14	that it's not economical to operate Espanola will have
15	a short lifespan.
16	As it stands today we are planning for
17	the future, you have seen that coming into town. New
18	retaining walls, interlocking brick sidewalks and we
19	hope to be able to continue.
20	Next week we are hosting the Northeastern
21	Ontario Planning Conference here. Our new official

Next week we are hosting the Northeastern
Ontario Planning Conference here. Our new official
plan will be completed this fall. Our plan is based on
and collected from various provincial ministries,
survey land use, Stats Canada and local government
officials and members of the public.

East, west and south of various size
municipalities. To the north lies the vast part of
Ontario that is woods and mining operations of which
our life's blood is derived and it's economic base of
this town and our adjacent neighbours.

We have hired engineering firms for the updating of our sewage and water system, we have just formed a new chamber of commerce, E.B. Eddy has spent millions on the plant for pollution and it is the most state-of-the-art plant in Canada and I believe North America.

So you see E.B. Eddy and Espanola are not sitting on their backsides letting the rest of the world go by and saying let somebody else do it. The company and the town are both in the forefront to progress to be competitive and do our part in leadership and looking after the environment.

I believe companies and towns like this should not be subject to a very small percentage of the population of Ontario. There is not a true northerner who wants social assistance and they are going to fight although grossly outnumbered in parliament by people in Toronto to speak on our behalf. We are only about 10 per cent of the population, so if the south is to survive they must import from other countries and

1	provinces and the north must do the same.
2	Espanola's tax structure is based on E.B.
3	Eddy as any other single industry town north or south.
4	Espanola's total taxes are \$6,362,926.87 cents. E.B.
5	Eddy is 58.53 per cent of that figure with other
6	business tax it leaves resident tax of 33 per cent.
7	So if this mill goes down we all go down;
8	the business closes shop, their buildings revert to
9	residential assessment and after three years if no
10	taxes are paid, the town can take the property for back
11	taxes and who wants that. I don't and I'm sure you
12	people do not either.
13	In my closing remarks I would like to
14	thank you for listening and I'm sure that nobody went
15	to sleep seeing it's the first presentation. I would
16	just like to remind you of my openings remark, common
17	sense for Ontario. Thank you.
18	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mayor
19	Buck.
20	Could we ask you to come forward, please.
21	We will make Mayor Buck's presentation Exhibit 1311 and
22	it consists of 16 pages.
23	EXHIBIT NO. 1311: Sixteen-page written presentation submitted by Ken Buck.
24	KEN BUCK, Sworn
25	MADAM CHAIR: We will now call on Mr.

1	Peter Blue.
2	PETER G. BLUE, Sworn
3	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Blue is giving us his
4	written submissions which consists of a three-page
5	typed submission and photographs.
6	MR. BLUE: I would also like to make some
7	verbal comments to start with, if that's fine.
8	MADAM CHAIR: That's fine. And, Mr.
9	Blue, for the purpose of the record, during your
10	presentation could you tell us where these photographs
11	were taken and what's in the photograph.
12	MR. BLUE: Yes.
13	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much. We
1.4	will give Mr. Blue's written presentation Exhibit No.
15	1312.
16	MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, how many
17	photographs are there, just for the record?
L8	MADAM CHAIR: There are four photographs.
19	MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.
20	EXHIBIT NO. 1312: Three-page written presentation
21	and four photographs submitted by Mr. Peter Blue.
22	MR. BLUE: Thank you, Madam Chairman.
23	Ladies and gentlemen, before I get into
24	the written presentation that I have, I thought I
!5	should, after hearing Mr. Buck's comments, state that I

2	word here.
3	Just to give you a little background, I
4	was born in Sudbury, lived there for approximately 30
5	years, I also lived eight years in Webwood. When I
6	lived in Webwood the mill here was closed down and
7	Espanola was somewhat of a ghost town and as a matter
8	of principle I'm not against lumbering. I'm not
9	against the situation with the Eddy paper company here
. 0	and the employment they offer to the area. In fact, I
.1	think I've always been in favour of that.
.2	I would also like to point out one other
.3	thing. I started working in the smelter in Sudbury
. 4	when I was 15 and I've been working every since, so
.5	it's not as if I'm someone that's not familiar with the
.6	area and is trying to create problems for you.
.7	I would also like to point out that you
.8	will hear in my presentation that I hold mining claims
.9	in Shakespear Township. Since the early 1970's, I
0	spent approximately well, not approximately, well
1	over \$50,000 in this area in the pursuit of finding a
2	mine. I haven't been successful yet, but I still
13	intend to pursue that dream. If I were successful, it
4	would definitely assist the employment situation in
:5	this area.

am from Toronto and from what I hear Toronto is a dirty

1

1	What I have to speak about today, though,
2	is something a little different and I intend now to go
3	into my presentation and it is regarding the hearings
4	on timber management relative to surface and mining
5	rights, lease 104785, claim 460724 in Shakespear
6	Township.
7	I hold a lease for surface mining and
8	mineral rights for this property and pay taxes on it to
9	the Espanola Board of Education and to the Township of
10	Shakespear. This is my account of a recent experience
11	relative to lumbering operations in Shakespear Township
12	located approximately eight miles from here.
13	On the 19th of August, 1990 returning
14	from Winnipeg to Toronto, I stopped by 460724 to check
15	out the road into the property because, as the lease
16	holder, I had planned to start work there soon. The
17	work is authorized by a work permit issued by the
18	Ministry of Natural Resources Espanola office.
19	What I saw at the property was total
20	devastation. It looked at is an atomic bomb had been
21	dropped on it due to lumbering operations. This was a
22	total shock as I had never been informed by the
23	Ministry or the lumber company that any such work would
24	occur.

On the 20th of August 1990, I visited the Farr & Associates Reporting, Inc.

25

1	Ministry's Espanola's office to find out what was going
2	on. I was told that Lajambe forestry, Products Limited
3	was doing the work and the Ministry had a right to take
4	the logs. I told the Ministry I wanted further
5	activity stopped, at least until I had a chance to
6	check my leasehold rights.
7	Later that day I was told by the Ministry
8	there were waiting for a reply from Lajambe. The
9	"Ministry" had a right to the logs and that informing
10	the "leaseholder" was only a courtesy. Well, the
11	Ministry was sorry I had not been informed before.
12	There is really not much you can do about it.
13	Well, I got angry. I then wrote to the
14	district manager of the Ministry in Espanola requesting
15	the following: (1), hold off removal of any logs
16	stacked on any 460724 pending resolution of the matter
17	between the Ministry and myself; (2), stop further
18	lumbering or 460724 for now; (3), agreement in writing
19	by the Ministry to reforest the property, planting

same, the results of said audit to be provided to me;

cottage cut by tree species and the monetary value of

seedlings and using local labour; (4), complete an

independent audit under the auspices of the Ministry to

determine by actual count stumpage an inventory of the

20

21

22

23

24

25

(5), the Ministry and Lajambe re-establish obliterated

1	survey lines because of the logging using the surveyor
2	who performed the original survey.
3	Just as an aside, when they went in they
4	cleaned everything out and it's pretty hard now to
5	identify the boundaries.
6	Item 6, payment by the Ministry to me to
7	cover out-of-pocket expenses, time and travel costs
8	incurred as a result of the Ministry's and Lajambe's
9	actions and their total failure to communicate.
1.0	Now, this is not in the presentation,
11	Madam Chairman, but just to update. I did have a
1.2	meeting with the Ministry last Friday with regard to
13	the removal of the logs. They are not removing them
L4	because the mill apparently doesn't have a requirement
15	for them right now; item 2, they're not cutting any
1.6	further lumber because apparently there's not a
1.7	requirement for such lumber.
18	With regard to the reforestation, the
19	Ministry did agree to provide me next year with an
20	outline of what they plan, although there is no
21	guarantee, but I think in that sense they seemed as if
22	they were partial to at least doing something.
3	Item 4, with regard to an independent
24	audit. They are going to provide me with an estimate
25	of the economic value of the logs.

T	Item 5, with regard to the survey lines.
2	The Ministry really wouldn't take any responsibility in
3	that. Lajambe have agreed tentatively, we'll see what
4	happens, but to re-establish the survey lines, not
5	necessarily using a surveyor, but by using one of their
6	professionals. We'll have to see how that works out.
7	Item 6. As far as payment of
8	out-of-pocket costs, the Ministry said that's not up to
9	them. Lajambe's view was that the presence of a
. 0	representative at the meeting was sufficient
.1	compensation for me which I don't buy, but
.2	Now, to return to my written brief. With
.3	regard to the future, the following is recommended:
. 4	(1), the Environmental Assessment Board make an on-site
.5	inspection of 460724 within the next week to obtain a
.6	firsthand look at what has happened.
.7	Again, to digress from my written report.
.8	Yesterday I drove up to Mile 70 on the Eddy road north
.9	of Webwood and there are intensive logging operations
20	up there, but they really haven't butchered the area to
21	the extent that Lajambe did on this particular claim.
22	There is a difference.
23	Item 2 - this goes back to my
24	presentation - that a buffer area be reserved along the
25	edge of seasonal streams. The logging on 460724 has

1	completely removed timber along the edge of a seasonal
2	stream that flows at least 10 months of the year. I
3	was told that what has been done is an acceptable
4	method. I find that totally unacceptable. They've
5	actually run the equipment through, it's made a mess.
6	Item 3, that the Ministry submit to the
7	Environmental Assessment Board on an ongoing basis a
8	summary of what replanting will be done on any Crown
9	land that will be logged, that such summary be
10	submitted and approved prior to the commencement of any
11	logging; (4), that stumpage charges be increased by the
12	Ministry in those situations where the logging company
13	employs less than 50 per cent of local labour in its
14	forestry, operation and/or where a processing of the
15	timber takes place at a site more than 50 miles from
16	the cutting site.
17	The reason I say that is I have a feeling
18	that the logging on that particular crane was done by
19	an outfitter from Quebec because there's a trailer
20	still on the property with a Quebec licence on it.
21	Item 5, that independent audits composed
22	to the Ministry, timber and environmental personnel
23	take place on an acceptable sampling basis of acreage
24	logged.

Farr & Associates Reporting, Inc.

Item 6, that 25 per cent of Ministry

Τ.	stumpage revenue from Crown land be turned over to the
2	jurisdiction of origin so as to provide local
3	government access to revenue from local logging. To
4	elaborate on that, this is not in my written report, it
5	seems to me there is a lot of logging done in this
6	area. I don't know what the structure is as to how
7	much flows back to the municipality, but if a resource
8	is being taken in an area where there is a muncipal
9	structure, I think some of that money should be flowing
10	back to the municipality. This is not uncommon in the
11	States, I might say, on federal lands.
12	Item 7, where logging is done without
13	prior notice and consultation with persons holding an
14	interest in Crown lands, for example mining claims,
15	that a no-notice penalty be applied to the Ministry and
16	the lumber company and such penalty be in the form of a
17	payment to the local government of origin and to the
18	grieved party; and No. 8, that logging practices be
19	reviewed to ensure a sufficient quantity of trees
20	remain standing so as to ensure more natural
21	regeneration.
22	Madam Chairman, that concludes my
23	presentation.
24	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
25	Blue.

1	MR. COSMAN: Madam Chair, if I may, I
2	just have a few questions for Mr. Blue.
3	MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Cosman.
4	Will other people have questions for Mr.
5	Blue as well?
6	MS. BLASTORAH: (indicating)
7	MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah.
8	All right, Mr. Cosman, why don't you
9	start then.
10	MR. COSMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair.
11	Mr. Blue I can understand you are upset
12	if harvesting took place on your property without any
13	notice or knowledge whatsoever. Do I understand
14	correctly that it's not the harvesting per se that you
15	objected to, but the fact that someone went in without
16	notice to you and without the right to make submissions
17	on how it should be done.
18	MR. BLUE: That's correct.
L9	MR. COSMAN: Thank you.
20	MR. BLUE: I should point out one thing,
21	too, and I had this checked out with a lawyer in
22	Toronto just to see what my rights were.
23	MR. COSMAN: You don't have to tell us
24	what he told you.
25	MR. BLUE: Well, I will anyway seeing you

1 asked me. I have a lease for mining surface rights and 2 that lease does not give me the right to the trees or 3 the logs. 4 MR. COSMAN: Thank you. Just one final 5 question. It is my understanding that this was not a 6 forest management agreement unit, but a Crown unit. 7 Can you verify that or confirm that? 8 MR. BLUE: I don't know. I think you'd 9 have to check with the Ministry here in Espanola for 10 that. 11 MR. COSMAN: Thank you. 12 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Blastorah? 13 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, Mrs. Koven, I just 14 had a sense that you were going to ask something before 15 Mr. Cosman and I didn't want to pre-empt questions from 16 the Board. 17 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead. 18 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Just a few questions, Mr. Blue. You mentioned that the survey 19 20 lines, I think, were obliterated as a result of the 21 harvest; am I correct? 22 MR. BLUE: I said that. 23 MS. BLASTORAH: I understand that's 24 because there were blazed trees which were cut down. 25 MR. BLUE: That's correct.

1	MS. BLASTORAH: Now, I also understand
2	the the claim posts were in fact in tact and
3	undisturbed.
4	MS. BLASTORAH: The claim posts have not
5	been disturbed.
6	MS. BLASTORAH: So the offer by Lajambe
7	would be to re-establish the survey lines based on
8	those existing claim posts.
9	MR. BLUE: That's correct.
10	MS. BLASTORAH: Now, you also mentioned
11	that your lease is for development of a mine and that
12	you do hope to develop a mine in this area.
13	Just maybe you can confirm this for me
1.4	because I certainly don't know too much about mining.
1.5	Am I correct that if you did in fact develop a mine
16	there, whatever timber there were on the site would
17	eventually have to be removed in any event?
18	MR. BLUE: Not to the extent that it has
19 .	been removed. As a means of comparison, at Hemlo,
20	Ontario, which I'm sure some of the people here have
21	seen, there are three mines and they probably cover
22	more than 40 acres, but there are in sort of a line.
23	Unless I got lucky and found a very big mine, which I
24	don't expect to find, I don't think there there
25	would have to be some trees removed, but not to the

Τ.	extent and not with the savagery that was done in this
2	case.
3	MS. BLASTORAH: In any event, the removal
4	of those trees doesn't inhibit your ability to pursue
5	your mining claim?
6	MR. BLUE: It does not inhibit my
7	ability.
8	MS. BLASTORAH: You also mentioned your
9	concern about the disturbance of an intermittent stream
10	that you, I believe, said runs for about 10 months of
11	the year?
12	MR. BLUE: Yes.
13	MS. BLASTORAH: Is that concern with
14	regard to siltation?
15	MR. BLUE: Well, yes, but I also think as
16	a matter of principle if this type of work is being
17	done there should be a buffer left along the edge of
18	the stream to prevent siltation.
19	In this case, it might not do any
20	long-term damage because the stream eventually flows
21	into a swamp, but it seems to me that there should be
22	some thought given to a buffer area.
23	MS. BLASTORAH: To your knowledge, are
24	there any fish in that stream?
25	MR. BLUE: No, I don't know. I doubt it

if it runs 10 months of the year. 1 2 MS. BLASTORAH: And just one last 3 question. It is my information, and perhaps you can 4 correct me if I am misinformed or if you don't know, 5 that in fact four notices were mailed to you in 6 relation to the timber management plan preparation for that area. Are you able to confirm that? 7 8 MR. BLUE: About two years ago, I 9 received one notice, but not for -- not specifically 10 for that claim. It was for - I don't know - 16 11 townhips. I can't remember specifically, but it was a 12 large area. 13 MS. BLASTORAH: But it would include the 14 area that you are speaking of? 15 MR. BLUE: It could have, yes. 16 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. 17 Those are all my questions. 18 MR. BLUE: Thank you 19 MR. MARTEL: Mr. Blue, how long have you 20 had these claims? 21 MR. BLUE: For 60724, I've had that --22 now, I will have to speak approximately here, but I've 23 had it since about 1976; about 14 years. 24 That was another thing that made me so angry. I've got four claims in the area. Falconbridge 25

1	had been apparently, according to the ministry, had
2	been asked there for their input, the adjoining claim
3	holder had been asked for his input, I wasn't.
4	MR. MARTEL: That's the point I'm coming
5	to. If there was a work schedule, an annual work
6	schedule with respect to what was going to occur in
7	that specific area, I can't understand why you might
8	not have received notice prior to it, in particular as
9	part of a five-year plan, the area was going to be
10	now, Ms. Blastorah asked you about the letters you
11	received, you received one out of four, I believe you
12	said, and I think you said it didn't refer to the area
13	that in fact you are concerned about now.
14	MR. BLUE: It covered I think about 16
15	townships, which would have included Shakespear.
16	MS. BLASTORAH: And you received a letter
17	two years ago or any more recently?
18	MR. BLUE: I think it would be at least
19	two years.
20	MR. MARTEL: You received nothing about
21	the annual work schedule then; in other words, the work
22	that was going to occur this year?
23	- MR. BLUE: No, nothing. Another point
24	is, each year I'm specific about making sure that I get
25	a work permit before I go in to do any work and I did

T	get a work permit covering three claims which includes
2	460724 from the office here in Espanola this year and
3	I've done that for the last 10 or 12 years. You would
4	have to check back in your records.
5	MR. MARTEL: One other matter. I think
6	you said, maybe I misunderstood you, I don't want to
7	put words in your mouth, but you said they cut right to
8	the shoreline and then I thought you said they ran the
9	equipment right through, and I wasn't sure if you meant
10	they ran the equipment through the stream or if they
11	ran the equipment right up to the shoreline.
12	MR. BLUE: They ran the equipment through
13	the stream bed, not once either. I'd suggest you look
14	at it yourself, sir.
15	MR. MARTEL: Has MNR been invited to go
16	out there and look at what, in fact, transpired and do
17	you know if any action has been considered if someone i
18	fact did run their equipment through the stream?
19	MR. BLUE: Well, all I can say is that
20	the MNR representatives said that they had viewed the
21	area and they saw nothing wrong with it.
22	Discussion off the record
23	MADAM CHAIR: One moment, Mr. Blue.
24	Ms. Blastorah, is it possible that we
25	could have a brief summary of MNR's observations on

1 what occurred at this site? 2 MS. BLASTORAH: We can provide that, Mrs. 3 Koven. It will have to be prepared, so it will be a 4 few days obviously, but we can provide that to the 5 Board and the parties and also to Mr. Blue. 6 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Please do that. 7 MS. BLASTORAH: I was wondering, just 8 while I am speaking, I neglected to ask Mr. Blue just for some additional identification of the photos. 9 10 Since I haven't seen them, I just wanted to confirm 11 that they were photographs taken by him. 12 MR. BLUE: The photographs were taken on 13 the 20th of August. There are four photographs. They 14 were all taken on 460724. 15 MS. BLASTORAH: By you? 16 MR. BLUE: By myself. 17 MS. BLASTORAH: I'm sorry, just the 20th 18 of August this year, I presume? 19 MR. BLUE: Of this year. 20 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. 21 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any another 22 questions for Mr. Blue? 23 (no response) 24 Thank you very much, Mr. Blue. 25 MR. BLUE: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

1	MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, just so I
2	can get a clear note of the undertaking. We will
3	provide a summary of MNR's examination of the site and
4	what their findings were in relation to what was
5	carried out there in terms of logging practices?
6	MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please.
7	MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.
8	MADAM CHAIR: And a copy will go to Mr.
9	Blue?
10	MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, of course.
11	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.
12	Is Mr. Dean Wenborn in the audience?
13	FROM THE FLOOR: He was here a minute
14	ago, Madam Chairman.
15	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.
16	DEAN WENBORN, Sworn
17	MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, did we give
18	the photographs that Mr. Blue had an exhibit number, I
19	don't recall?
20	MADAM CHAIR: I gave them the same
21	exhibit number, 1312.
22	MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.
23	MADAM CHAIR: And there are four
24	photographs.
25	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Wenborn has given the

1	board a written presentation of eight pages. He is
2	also submitting three maps; is that correct, Mr.
3	Wenborn?
4	MR. WENBORN: Yes. I have some photos
5	also that may be of some use.
6	MADAM CHAIR: We will give your written
7	presentation Exhibit No. 1313 and why don't we give a
8	separate number to the maps, 1314, A, B and C, and
9	could you give us the titles of the maps?
10	MR. WENBORN: They're topographical and
11	inventory maps of the areas in our immediate area,
12	townships in our immediate area that are being affected
13	by access roads.
14	EXHIBIT NO. 1313: Eight-page written presentation
15	submitted by Mr. Dean Wenborn.
16	MADAM CHAIR: All right. I think perhaps
17	what we should do is give a title to each of the maps
18	separately and an exhibit number. Exhibit 1314A
19	will be the first map.
20	Would you like to Mr. Pascoe to bring
21	them back and you could
22	MR. WENBORN: It might be useful. The
23	one we will designate A is illustrates the North
24	Pickle Road in Blair Township on the south shore of the
25	French River main channel.

1	MADAM CHAIR: Is that a Ministry of
2	Natural Resources' map?
3	MR. WENBORN: Well, it's a topographical
4	map with a road drawn in.
5	We also have inventory maps which are
6	more detailed that they use for timber extraction
7	purposes, also. It illustrates the same road, but it
8	illustrates it along with their harvesting plans and so
9	forth. I really think that they're the same map
10	covering the same area, just two different maps. We
11	also have another map
12	MADAM CHAIR: All right. Why don't we
13	make the second map then Exhibit 1314B and that will be
14	the more detailed topographic map of the same area as
15	1314A.
16	EXHIBIT NO. 1314A: Topographic map illustrating the
17	North Pickle Road in Blair Township on the south shore of
18	the French River main channel.
19	EXHIBIT NO. 1314B: Topographic map illustrating the
20	North Pickle Road in Blair Township on the south shore of
21	the French River main channel, along with the harvesting plans,
22	et cetera.
23	MR. WENBORN: We have some FRI maps,
24	thanks to the member of the Ministry that explained
25	what that is, and it shows it illustrates these

1	maps both shores of the main channel of the French
2	River, the south shore and the 18 Mile Island side and
3	and indicates access roads that are being used by the
4	Ministry.
5	MADAM CHAIR: All right. Exhibit 1314C
6	is an FRI map of the access roads in the area of the
7	French River.
8	MR. WENBORN: Right.
9	
10	EXHIBIT NO. 1314C: FRI map of the access roads in
11	the area of the French River.
12	MR. WENBORN: Madam Chair, with our FRI
13	map, the Ministry has kindly given us some aerial
14	photos too for the purpose of illustrating how these
15	roads are running and and so forth, but I don't know
16	whether you want to they are part and parcel of that
17	same map. This is the southern portion of the Trout
18	Lake Management Unit in the Sudbury District.
19	MADAM CHAIR: This is an aerial
20	photograph, Mr. Wenborn?
21	MR. WENBORN: Well, these are the kind of
22	photographs I am talking about here and they just
23	simply show how the roads are I don't know how you
24	would like to refer to them, but we thought that it
25	would be useful to indicate where our concerns are.

1	MADAM CHAIR: Are there two of those?
2	MR. WENBORN: Yes, there are.
3	MADAM CHAIR: All right. Let's make that
4	Exhibit 1314D and those are two aerial photographs.
5	MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps if I could
6	assist, Mrs. Koven. They are aerial photographs and
7	there is a description on the bottom of them. The
8	first one is described as Hartley, H-a-r-t-l-e-y, Bay
9	Road at a scale of 1:20,000 and the second one is
10	described as Mason, M-a-s-o-n, Township, south channel
11	of French River, again scale of 1:20,000 and there are
12	some red arrows and words indicating on the map which
13	say, on the left-hand side of the map, two arrows with
14	the words Hydro roads and on the right-hand side of the
15	map, again two arrows with the words winter logging
16	roads, indicating the points on the map.
L7	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.
18	And these aerial photographs refer to the FRI map, the
19	third map that you showed us?
20	MR. WENBORN: The FRI map covers the same
21	territory or same ground. These are very recent area
22	photos. I believe they're only a couple of years old
23	or something along that line.
24	

1	EXHIBIT NO. 1314D: Two aerial photographs depicting Hartley Bay Road and Mason
2	Township, south channel of the French River.
3	
4	Then we have just a few snapshots, not
5	particularly good ones, that we brought along
6	illustrating some cutting operations alongside a public
7	road in our area and they are useful to augment our
8	discussions and our written brief.
9	MADAM CHAIR: All right. Why don't we
10	make the photographs Exhibit 1315. And there are how
11	many photographs, Mr. Wenborn?
12	EXHIBIT NO. 1315: Seven photographs submitted by Mr. Wenborn.
13	MI. WEIDOIH.
14	MR. WENBORN: I think there's seven.
15	MADAM CHAIR: And could you please
16	describe those photos.
17	MR. WENBORN: They are photos taken along
18	the Hartley Bay Road which is a public road showing and
19	indicating the kind of degradation of the bush
20	immediately beside the road as a result of harvesting
21	operations, the harvesting operations plus skidways and
22	so forth. We've brought them along to illustrate why
23	we think that there needs to be better care taken in
24	tourist areas to provide a little buffer.
25	If the same work had been done a couple

1	of hundred feet away from the road it wouldn't have had
2	nearly the impact it did and as it is in fact, the
3	timber operator was asked to address it and clean it up
4	a little and they did try to do some, but some of it is
5	irreversible of course.
6	MADAM CHAIR: And when were the
7	photographs taken, Mr. Wenborn?
8	MR. WENBORN: When?
9	MADAM CHAIR: Yes.
10	MR. WENBORN: Madam Chair, I am not
11	absolutely certain. It's either '88 '88 or '87, one
12	or the other, they are very recent. I should have
13	ascertained that, but I didn't do that and my memory
14	fails me. I recall our discussion with the Ministry at
15	the time, but
16	The French River Resorts Association is
17	comprised of 27 commercial tourist operators, 35 allied
18	member businesses, and 210 cottage owners. The primary
19	objective of the Association is the enhancement and
20	protection of member businesses, the French River and
21	its environs. The Association was formed in 1947 and
22	these goals are even more imperative today than they
23	were 43 years ago.
24	The French River is best described as a
25	series of lakes connected by narrow channels, rapids

Τ.	and lairs. It descends gradually from Lake Nipissing
2	to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, the drop in elevation
3	is approximately 62 feet and the distance is about 60
4	miles. It's one of the Ontario's premier recreation
5	waterways and its historic significance was recently
6	recognized when the Government of Canada declared the
7	French River a Canadian Heritage river.
8	In 1989 the river officially became an
9	Ontario Waterway Provincial Park. The French River and
10	its adjacent shorelines provide the recreational
11	opportunities, primarily sport fishing, that are the
12	basic attraction for the area's tourist industry.
13	Without those opportunities the tourist industry would
14	collapse.
15	Although the French River is relatively
16	close to large urban areas it retains much of its
17	wildnerness beauty and flavour. The tourism values are
18	closely connected to these wildnerness aesthetics.
19	Consequently, forest management on the adjacent Crown
20	lands can impact greatly on the present and future
21	success of the area's tourism industry.
22	Oh, sorry.
23	MADAM CHAIR: Could you speak a bit
24	slower please, Mr. Wenborn. Thank you.
25	MR. WENBORN: I certainly can.

-	bearing with forest management concerns.
2	It is difficult to priorize the different aspects of
3	forest management that may have great detrimental
4	impact on the tourist industry in the French River
5	area.
6	Undoubtedly the issues of access roads,
7	cutting and extraction practices and the retention of
8	wildnerness aesthetics rank highest among the concerns
9	of the members of the French River Resorts Association.
10	There are, however, several other matters that this
11	brief will endeavor to bring to your attention.
12	It is recognized that merchantable timber
13	cannot be harvested without forestry roads. The
14	issues: Where should these roads be located, who
15	should have access to them, and how long should they be
16	kept usable?
17	In the French River area there are no
18	outpost camps in the context of areas further north.
19	There are, however, many small lakes adjacent to the
20	river that contain extremely valuable bass and northern
21	pike fisheries. These lakes are from 100- to 200 yards
22	to slightly over a mile in distance from the river's
23	shoreline.
24	Most are too small to fly into and
25	historically access has only been by portaging in on

1	Tool with canoes. These takes have and do provide
2	wildnerness experiences available to all who care to
3	put the effort into the trips. They provide much
4	needed employment for area fishing guides and rewarding
5	fishing for the angling tourist. Their relative
6	inaccessibility has kept their values extremely high
7	over the years.
8	Several of these lakes have been accessed
9	by poorly planned haul roads. Although the Ministry
10	has tried to limit access they have not been too
11	successful. The result is the loss of these
12	tremendously important lakes as tourist attractions.
13	The lakes are overfished and the aesthetics are ruined.
14	The wildnerness experience is gone when
15	persons walking in with canoes are greeted by persons
16	set up in camps and using motor boats. In many cases
17	portage trails are obliterated by the actual cutting
18	and skidding operations. In normally pristine
19	forestry, settings, cutting operations are a rather
20	objectionable site when they impact on a tourist
21	wildnerness experience.
22	The answers are obvious: Careful
23	planning of road routes to keep them away from lakes
24	such as these is the first step; secondly, tight
25	control of access is required; and, thirdly, careful

L	consideration of portage trails and shoreline
2	aesthetics must be a requirement. These may have a
3	cost attached but it is a one-time cost and the
4	protection afforded is an ongoing benefit for
5	generations to come.

We have as exhibits, Madam Chair, and we've mentioned before, brought some topographical maps to illustrate how some of these lakes have been accessed and how easy it would have been to avoid the problem.

Dealing with cutting practices. Most timber harvesting in this area, and I'm referring of course to the French River area, is done by a marked tree method, thereby avoiding the devastated appearance of clearcutting. However, where cutting is carried out in areas that have great aesthetic values, care must be taken to ensure that cutting or road construction does not leave a despoiled appearance or result in erosion that degrades streams or lakes by silting or any other objectionable results.

Shorelines must also be considered and protected when cutting is being planned. There have been instances in this area where public roadsides have been left in a despoiled state and, as previously stated, old portage trails obliterated by thoughtless

1	and	ill-considered	cutting	operations.
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There is a delicate balance that must be maintained in an area such as the French River with its harvestable timber and extremely important tourist industry. Our Association believes that this can be accomplished with thoughtful planning and some small sacrifices on the part of the timber industry. There must be careful timing of when the cutting and hauling is done in order to not detract from the aesthetics of a wildnerness tourist area.

A further concern is one that arises when hunting and timber harvesting are occurring in the same areas at the same time. This is not an uncommon situation and can be both frustrating and dangerous.

Our Association feels that as the hunting seasons are relatively short and known well in advance in this area, forestry, operations should cease where there could be serious conflict. It would be a thoughtful consideration for hunters and certainly be less dangerous to the men working in the forests.

And I might add, Madam Chair, that in our area there is not much commercial hunting done; that is, by the tourist operations, most of the hunting is done by local residents or people from southern Ontario and we're not really talking in this instance about

1	proceeding any courism values in nunting as much as we
2	are concerned about the dangers that come about with
3	hunting and cutting operations occurring at the same
4	time.
5	In the final analysis sacrifices on the
6	part of the timber industry are small compared to the
7	lasting damage that can accrue to the tourist industry
8	for decades to come. Both depend on renewable
9	resources, however, there can be no 20-year gaps in
10	utilizing the resource for tourism; this industry
11	requires its resources every year.
12	And dealing with forest management
13	planning. In the past few years the Ministry of
14	Natural Resources has attempted to involve the public
15	to a much greater extent in its planning process. This
16	is commendable; however, our Association believes that
17	there are flaws in the present process that should be
18	addressed.
19	Much of the public participation is by
20	invitation to open houses where the public can observe
21	the displays and information provided and ask questions
22	of the Ministry of Natural Resources personnel
23	attending. This is good as far as it goes.
24	In most instances these open houses are
25	held in the Ministry offices that are often a great

1	distance from the areas in question. Our Association
2	recommends that the information and displays that
3	pertain to local areas should be made available in
4	those areas. Portions of the districts more than 25
5	miles from the district office should have local
6	opportunities for public participation.

recommends that besides the displays of information there should be advertised public meetings of the town hall variety. At these meetings the public has the opportunity to question agents of the Crown or timber harvesting companies and receive public answers to questions that often, because of sensitivity, are not well addressed or candidly answered when there is not the incentive of a public forum.

This would serve two valuable purposes; first, there would be less dodging of important issues; and secondly, the answers or responses would have the integrity provided by a public utterance.

Looking in the future at forestry and the wildnerness. As is being demonstrated by our participation in the process, this Association and its members are vitally interested in the quality and use of our Crown lands and forests. Some of our members have taken active roles in the Ministry of Natural

Ţ	Resources planning processes including such matters as
2	district fisheries management plans, the French River
3	Provincial Waterway Park and forest management plans.
4	While participating in a district public
5	advisory committee, our members heard a few
6	distressing heard a very distressing commentary that
7	we are mentioning now to illustrate how concerned we
8	are over the Ministry of Natural Resources priorities
9	and planning.
10	There are several sawmill operations in
11	the French River area, they depend primarily on the
12	availability of white and red pine and, to a lesser
13	extent, on other species. The pine logs are being
14	trucked into the mills from ever greater distances as
15	the closer supplies are exhausted.
16	During discussion of harvesting plans at
17	a district public advisory committee meeting in Sudbury
18	the question was asked of the unit foresters:
19	"Can the district continue to supply the
20	needs of all the mills in the district
21	for white and red pine on a sustainable
22	basis?"
23	And the answer was no. Another fact
24	another question posed was:
25	"Are we regenerating the forests as

_	tast as we are cutting them in this
2	district, in the Sudbury district?"
3	And the answer was no. The excuse
4	provided was that there was not enough money for
5	regeneration.
6	This Association believes that the
7	foregoing clearly illustrates that our long-term
8.	planning and current management are faulty. It would
9	seem that we are sacrificing tomorrow's yields of a
. 0	renewable resource for today's expediency. If this is
.1	so it is an unpardonable and terrible mistake;
. 2	moreover it makes it difficult for the public to have
.3	faith in any of the Ministry's plans for timber
. 4	management.
.5	If the existing sawmill operations are to
. 6	continue at the same rate of consumption, there will be
.7	ever greater demands on existing supplies of timber.
.8	This in turn makes it very difficult for the Ministry
.9	to protect those values that are so important to other
20	users of the forest.
21	Our industry, tourism, believes in
22	multi-use of our renewable resources. These resources,
23	however, are finite and this must be recognized in all
24	planning processes. There is no long-term
25	justification for resource depletion that impinges not

1	only on the resource being used but other resources
2	serving other public needs.
3	This Association believes that the answer
4	is harmonization of resource use with a firm grasp of
5	the future and the sustaining of industries based on
6	renewable resources. Obviously this may mean
7	rationalization of resource use and certainly means
8	careful consideration of resource values, both
9	immediate and future.
10	In summary, the issues our Association
11	have raised in this brief are probably not new; they
12	are, however, extremely relevant and important to the
13	survival of the tourist industry. We attempt to take a
14	balanced approach to the problems observed in the
15	French River area but are frankly not sure that the
16	Ministry of Natural Resources is as balanced in its
17	approach to avoiding or solving the problems arising
18	from local timber extraction.
19	The French River Resorts Association
20	thanks the Board for the opportunity to present our
21	brief. We would be pleased to orally respond to any
22	questions from the Board that relate to the brief or
23	subject at hand, and we respectively submit this.
24	Our President is Joe Wanderlik who is
25	present, Madam Chair. I'm not the president, I'm sort

1	of a committee of one that has presented the brief
2	today.
3	Thank you very much.
4	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
5	Wenborn.
6	Are there any questions for Mr. Wenborn?
7	MR. MARTEL: I would like to raise a
8	couple of matters. Mr. Wenborn, are you telling me
9	that the open houses were held in Sudbury as opposed to
10	somewhere in French River?
11	MR. WENBORN: Yes, although there were
12	some there was some in Noelville done too, but I was
13	thinking more in particular of the ones in the Parry
14	Sound district, Mr. Martel, where they were only held
15	in Parry Sound we had none in the French River area.
16	MR. MARTEL: Was that pertaining to
17	the
18	MR. WENBORN: The south shore of the
19	river, that area.
20	MR. MARTEL: With the new park that
21	was
22	MR. WENBORN: Well, no, I'm talking about
23	now with timber extraction with plans.
24	MR. MARTEL: Okay. Let's deal with them
25	separately because I

als.	mk. WENBORN: The park and the timber
2	management?
3	MR. MARTEL: Yes. When the park was
4	MR. WENBORN: Oh, we had lots of hearings
5	on the park in the French River area.
6	MR. MARTEL: That was held right in the
7	French River area?
8	MR. WENBORN: Mm-hmm.
9	MR. MARTEL: But you're saying for the
10	timber management they were held out of Parry Sound
11	which is 40 miles away, more than that.
12	MR. WENBORN: For the south shore. See,
13	the French River divides Parry Sound and Sudbury
14	District so for the south shore and areas along the
15	French River those open houses were held at the
16	district office in Parry Sound which is about a little
17	over 60 miles distant.
18	MR. MARTEL: One way.
19	MR. WENBORN: Mm-hmm. In the case of
20	I know there are gentlemen here from MNR and I'm not
21	sure whether there were any timber management open
22	houses held in Noelville or in the French River area,
23	but I don't think so, I think they were just in
24	Sudbury - that question could be quickly answered
25	though - and that's approximately 40 miles from our

1	area.
2	I think that when this occurs it
3	discourages the public from participating if there are
4	long distances involved.
5	MR. MARTEL: Especially if there is no
6	bus transportation even. The other thing I wanted to
7	ask you about, you said at the open house you were
8	advised there were no monies for the regeneration.
9	MR. WENBORN: No, this was not at an oper
.0	house. I participated by invitation on a district
.1	timber management advisory committee and at this
.2	committee a lot of penetrating questions were asked by
.3	different members of the public that were part of the
4	committee, and that question was posed of the forest
.5	management team that was attending those meetings and
.6	the answer bluntly was just as we have stated.
.7	MR. MARTEL: The other thing is, we have
.8	heard, my colleague and I have heard countless amounts
.9	of information with respect to access in lakes and
20	that's going to be some juggling act to try to get a
21	solution to that sort of problem, because when you sit
22	back and listen to both sides it almost seems
23	insurmountable. How do you envisage that occurring,
24	because
25	MR. WENBORN: A little bit more careful

1	planning. For example, the road that's illustrated on
2	this map, the Pickerel logging road on the south side
3	of the French River was a fate accompli before anybody
4	really was aware, those of us who were tourist
5	operators on the French River, that it was even being
6	done. And when it was done it accessed several lakes
7	that the map would quickly show you that it could have
8	been voided.
9	Now, the road has been gated but the
10	Ministry has a very difficult time keeping people out
11	of there. They have laid charges, trespass charges for
12	people who have taken vehicular traffic around the gate
13	or got onto the road and it's still very difficult.
14	The reality is that once the lakes are
15	accessed to these roads they are almost done as far as
16	being useful to the tourist industry after that. Not
17	only that, they're not even useful to the local
18	residents and the people who were using those for a
19	wildnerness kind of fishing that was available to them
20	by walking in and now people drive into them.
21	You know, it's just that simple, and it
22	could have been avoided. There is no doubt about it.
23	I flew over them the other day, it could have been
24	avoided.
25	MR. MARTEL: How far are we talking

1	though? I mean, in an all-terrain vehicle or a ski-doo
2	will get into some of those.
3	MR. WENBORN: Yeah, but ski-doos don't
4	hurt anything, I mean, we'renot concerned about
5	wintertime.
6	MR. MARTEL: You are not concerned about
7	winter as much as you are in the summer?
8	MR. WENBORN: I mean, the ski-doo trails
9	are interlaced in the bush area in the Sudbury District
10	and ski-dooers don't do a lot of fishing. There is
11	some that do some, but some use ski-doos to go fishing,
12	but the people who do a lot of ski-doo travelling are
13	not the people who spend a lot of time fishing.
14	It's the summertime use and it's the
15	exploitation at the same time that they are most
16	vulnerable, the lakes are most vulnerable and are being
17	used the most.
18	We are confident when we look at our area
19	that we have another case on the north side of the
20	river on 18-Mile Island where there is a Hydro bridge
21	accesses the road that the timber extraction people are
22	using and Hydro uses for maintenance of EHV lines that
23	cross through the area at that place . That bridge can
24	easily be kept tightly gated and you cannot get any
25	kind of vehicle onto the island without going over that

bridge unless you barge it over.

But the gate -- the bridge is on private property, the Ministry has asked the owner to keep it gated. He's leaned on, he's pressured by local people to open that gate from time to time and, as a result, there is vehicular traffic being used actually in the summertime on what are really only winter roads but four-wheel drive vehicles and four-wheel vehicles and these kind of things get in there and the next thing they hauled boats into lakes that shouldn't have boats in them and aesthetically they ruin them from a tourist perspective.

keep the gate tight, keep it locked. Actually the same is really true on the road on the south side of the river, there is a bridge that crosses the Pickerel River for this hauling road, it could be gated right on the bridge. I think the Ministry is a little reluctant to do that because it poses a bigger problem for the timber extraction people. But there are answers, is I guess the point that I'm making, and it's too late to reroute the roads, you know, the last thing left in cases like that is control of the roads.

We would suggest and do suggest though that when roads are being extended or new roads are

1	being planned that that is the time to sit down with
2	the timber people, the tourist people and say: Now,
3	what can we do to avoid conflicts? That has never been
4	done in our area.
5	MR. MARTEL: Well, I think the new plan
6	might go a long way to resolving some of those issues
7	because whether you accept the Ministry's proposals or
8	the Industry's proposal, I think they are both looking
9	seriously at committees that are going to look long
.0	term in advance before this occurs.
.1	MR. WENBORN: That's the way we need to
. 2	be going. Thank you.
.3	MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
.4	questions for Mr. Wenborn? Ms. Blastorah?
.5	MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Wenborn, we have been
.6	talking about a road and I may have missed it, but did
.7	you name that road or could we have the name of that
.8	road?
.9	MR. WENBORN: Which one?
20	MS. BLASTORAH: The one that you have
1	just been speaking of in relation to the south shore.
2	MR. WENBORN: Okay. The name on the
13	Ministry's map is the North Pickerel Road.
24	MS. BLASTORAH: And do you know when that
25	road was constructed, roughly?

7	MR. WENBORN: I'm not going to be
2	precise, but it was begun it's continually being
3	constructed, it's being extended constantly and I think
4	it first crossed the river, the Pickerel River into
5	this area perhaps five or six years ago.
6	MS. BLASTORAH: And that is the one that
7	is in Parry Sound you were speaking of?
8	MR. WENBORN: Yes, yes, Parry Sound
9	District.
10	MS. BLASTORAH: Now, you mentioned that
11	you were on the Sudbury public advisory committee and
12	that you felt that two really important concerns to you
13	were road planning and road use controls, and you've
14	talked quite a bit about that.
15	Do you think that the use of that kind of
16	a committee structure for input of user groups like
17	your group would assist in the development of use
18	controls and location of that type of road?
19	MR. WENBORN: No.
20	MS. BLASTORAH: Why is that?
21	MR. WENBORN: Well, because in my view
22	the mandate of those committees is too large. It's
23	dealing with a lot they are dealing actually I
24	might suggest that my view is that those committees
25	were primarily constructed to be a bit of a buffer

1	between	MNR	and	the	public.
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The MNR was running into some in our
area some serious conflicts with the timber people and
local cottaging groups and so forth and they wanted to
have a group of people who represented different
constituencies sit down and go over their plans with
them and make suggestions or be constructive or help
them in their conflicting problems with cottage groups
and other groups who had conflicts.

So in that regard, I don't think that those committees are the type of forum where you plan road routes. You might address a particular problem there, and I think that's what was being done with the committee that I was part of, or problems, there was more than one.

MS. BLASTORAH: If those committees became involved early in the planning stage and received input of all of those groups that you have mentioned, cottagers and so on with regard to their concerns about road locations, would your answer be any different, or is that still the situation you're speaking of?

MR. WENBORN: Well, I think it would be a useful exercise, but I suggest that when it comes to actually planning access roads that that should be done

1	with the people who are affected, the harvesting people
2	and the people who are using those other resources. It
3	seems to make little sense to involve a lot of other
4	people in that kind of an issue.
5	MS. BLASTORAH: Maybe I'm just a little
6	confused, so when you are speaking about other people
7	who are using those other resources, are you speaking
8	about for instance people who are using
9	MR. WENBORN: Primarily the tourist
10	industry.
11	MS. BLASTORAH: The tourist industry. So
12	you are thinking that really the people should be
13	involved in planning access routes are the logging
14	industry or the forest industry and the tourism
15	industry; is that correct?
16	MR. WENBORN: Yeah, yeah. When we were
17	at these meetings we were dealing with problems that
18	MNR was running into with cottage groups who were
19	really being very unreasonable.
20	I like to think that most of our industry
21	is has a reasonable balanced approach to the use of
22	the resources. Nobody that I know of in our industry
23	suggests that there not be timber harvesting, but in
24	the case in one particular case that comes to mind
25	that we spent quite a bit of time with, there were

1	cottaging organizations in one area that to all intents
2	and purposes were saying: No timber harvesting in this
3	area, and that was not reasonable.
4	MS. BLASTORAH: And just one more point
5	of clarification. I haven't seen the photographs that
6	you showed, but do you know when the cuts that are
7	shown in those photographs were taken?
8	MR. WENBORN: Just before the
9	photographs, that same winter, so it was either in '88
10	or '89 or '88, in the winter of '88 or '89. They're
11	only a couple of years old.
12	MS. BLASTORAH: And I gather you didn't
13	take the photographs yourself?
14	MR. WENBORN: No, I didn't, no.
15	MS. BLASTORAH: Do you know who did?
16	MR. WENBORN: Yes, I do.
17	MS. BLASTORAH: Could you give us the
18	name, just in case we need any additional information?
19	MR. WENBORN: Mr. Mike Palmer of Hartley
20	Bay House.
21	MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Just in case
22	we need additional information. You're going to leave
23	those photographs with the Board; are you?
24	MR. WENBORN: Yes. You can have the
25	maps, do you want the maps, if not I'll take them back

1	MS. BLASTORAH: Well, I'll leave that to
2	Mrs. Koven. Thank you.
3	MADAM CHAIR: We've made the maps an
4	exhibit for the hearing.
5	MR. WENBORN: Okay.
6	MADAM CHAIR: Would you like to leave
7	them with us, or
8	MR. WENBORN: Surely, surely. I asked
9	the Ministry people if it was okay if we left them and
LO	they said yes because they supplied the maps for me.
11	They have been very helpful in developing this for us
12	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Wenborn.
13	MR. WENBORN: Thank you.
1.4	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.
.5	We will take a 10-minute break now and
.6	return to hear we have a number of speakers this
.7	afternoon.
.8	Recess taken at 3:35 p.m.
.9	On resuming at 3:50 p.m.
20	MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies
21	and gentlemen. Thank you.
.2	The Board would now like to call on
!3	Cecille Ingram.
4	CECILLE INGRAM, Sworn
:5	MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Cecille Ingram has

1	given the Board a written presentation of eight pages
2	and Ms. Ingram represents the Espanola and District
3	Chamber of Commerce.
4	MS. INGRAM: Good afternoon, Madam Chair,
5	Mr. Martel, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Cecille
6	Ingram. I am making this presentation as the President
7	of the Espanola and District Chamber of Commerce.
8	Espanola and the small towns in the area
9	such as Massey, Webbwood, McKarrow, Nairn Centre and
10	Whitefish Falls are all dependent on E.B. Eddy Forest
11	Products Limited for their economic security.
12	Between the pulp and paper mill in
13	Espanola and the sawmill in Nairn Centre E.B. Eddy
14	employs more than 40 per cent of the local labour force
15	of 2,630 employees. The payroll which was generated
16	from this employment in 1989 alone was \$74,438,000. In
17	turn, most of these wages were spent in these areas
18	sustaining over 249 other businesses established
19	throughout these communities.
20	In addition to the payroll, E.B. Eddy
21	pays out a substantial amount in property taxes to the
22	municipality. From this, the muncipal is able to
23	maintain, improve and continue to plan for an even
24	better future for its people.
25	At the present time, 18 per cent of the

ada.	mili employees and 13 per cent of the forestry
2	employees are 55 years of age or older. Over the next
3	five years, 68 mill workers and 41 forestry workers
4	will retire. This will create opportunities for
5	employment for a number of young people who will be
6	graduating from high school or returning to these areas
7	from trade school or community colleges. Many students
8	are employed in the meantime during the summer months
9	enabling them to pay for their educations. It is
10	estimated that for every 1,000 jobs in the forestry
11	industry, 2,500 other jobs are created.
12	In order to sustain operations E.B. Edd.

In order to sustain operations, E.B. Eddy purchases roundwood for the Nairn and Espanola mills through its contracts with 80 other suppliers who, in turn, employ 400 people and \$36-million is generated. In the purchasing of the wood chips required for the Espanola mill, work at 15 other sawmills employing 250 people of whom many are independents, generates \$10-million from these contracts.

To remain competitive in the domestic and world marketplaces and to adhere to strict federal and provincial environmental regulations, E.B. Eddy has spent almost \$300-million in capital funds over the past ten years for expansion and upgrading. This commitment to modernize production facilities and to

_	meet corporate obligations by luthishing an
2	environmentally safe operation indicates to us that
3	E.B. Eddy has every intention of remaining a major
4	employer in the town.
5	The Espanola and District Chamber of
6	Commerce feels that through the forest management
7	agreements for the three major areas, being the upper
8	and lower Spanish Forest areas and the Pineland Forest
9	area, which were signed in 1980 and 1982 between the
.0	E.B. Eddy Forest Products Limited and the Ontario
.1	government and with the timber management plan in place
. 2	and working over the past 10 years, that the forest in
.3	our area is being managed properly.
.4	Eddy tree planters have planted 56.1
.5	million trees since 1980 which is over double the
. 6	number of trees cut. Aerial seeding programs have also
.7	successfully regenerated over 10,000 hectares of forest
.8	land.
.9	Four provincial parks are located within
20	the company's forest management agreement areas.
1	There's Biscotaski Lake, Halfway Lake, Ivanhoe Lake and
2	the Mississagi River Waterway Park. One of my
13	favourite parks and of my family is at Halfway Lake.
24	One of the most scenic areas. The fishing is excellent
25	and the view is breathtaking from any of the many

1	hiking trails available.
2	The timber management plan has developed
3	guidelines to protect moose habitat, fish and water
4	reserves, as well as wildlife. We believe E.B. Eddy is
5	being responsible, complying with guidelines and
6	managing our forests properly. We have only to look
7	around these small communities to see we live near the
8	most scenic country here in northern Ontario. We enjoy
9	a wide variety of outdoor sports in both summer and
10	winter months and it is truly a beautiful place to live
11	and work.
12	Having said all of these things, we
13	therefore ask that the Ministry of Environment and the
14	Ontario government keep in mind throughout these
15	hearings and at the conclusion that a balance must be
1.6	reached when imposing guidesline for timber management
17	and should these guidelines be too restricting for the
18	forestry companies, such as E.B. Eddy and others, it
19	would no doubt create severe hardships for many
20	families and businesses throughout the communities in
21	our area.
22	Thank you very much.
23	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Ingram.
24	Does anyone have a question for Ms.

Ingram?

Τ.	(no response)
2	Thank you very much.
3	MS. INGRAM: Thank you.
4	MADAM CHAIR: We will make Ms. Ingram's
5	submission Exhibit 1316.
6	EXHIBIT NO. 1316: Eight-page written presentation
7	submitted by Ms. Cecille Ingram.
8	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Bob Diebel.
9	BOB DIEBEL, Sworn
10	MR. DIEBEL: Madam Chair and Mr. Martel,
11	I assume that as members of a panel your interest
1.2	you probably are interested in just what direction a
1.3	presenter is coming from.
1.4	Initially, I wish to state that I am not
L5	speaking on behalf of any special interest, political
L6	or environmental group. I have never been employed in
17	the pulp and paper industry, nor do I own any shares of
18	companies directly or indirectly involved in the pulp
L9	and paper industry; therefore, I do not profess in any
20	way to be an expert on forest management.
21	I am speaking as a citizen who was born
22	and raised in northern Ontario. By choice, I have
23.	spent my adult life in the north, having been employed
24	in the mining industry for 10 years and for 30 years in
25	the educational field.

1	I am very concerned about the long-term
2	economic and environmental well-being of this beautiful
3	country. I requested the opportunity to speak because
4	I feel as a member of that large portion of the
5	population that is frequently referred to as that
6	silent majority, perhaps it was about time we got off
7	our butt and spoke out.
8	I've read and viewed media coverage of
9	supposedly newsworthy items that occur in the north.
10	Far too frequently vocal minorities with self or group
11	interests with very very narrow and bias views project
12	a very negative image of the north and the industries
13	in the north.
14	I've had an opportunity during the past
15	couple of years to visit the woodlands operation, the
16	sawmill operations at Nairn and the pulp and paper mill
17	of E.B. Eddy Forest Products Limited. My basic concern
18	as a citizen is that where Crown forests are being
19	harvested the company responsible for such harvesting
20	must provide economic stability for the area and work
21	within reasonable environmental restrictions.
22	I have been impressed with what I have
23	seen and know of the local industry. The woodland
24	operations appear to be harvesting the forest in an
25	efficient manner with a reforestation program that will

1	ensure a viable long-term resource. 1, as an
2	individual, have no objection to the aerial spraying
3	for insect control or the temporary impeding the growth
4	and undesirable trees provided the sprays used and
5	procedures followed meet the approved specification of
6	the provincial or federal governments.
7	I do not profess to know all of the
8	ramifications of strip harvesting of trees; however, I
9	realize that to harvest the forest economically some
10	less desirable practice may have to be followed.
11	In plain language, I believe any
12	regulation that is to be considered must provide enough
13	flexibility so that the on-the-site operator can
14	function in a practical and economic way.
15	I saw a cartoon in one of the Toronto
16	papers approximately two weeks ago and it showed this
17	worker returning to his wife and it was that typical
18	cartoon with the individual with his mouth turned down
19	and he said: First the bad news, I lost my job and we
20	will lose our home, but the good news, they tell me
21	I've saved the environment.
22	I thought it was rather funny at first,
23	but then I couldn't help but think it would be as funny
24	to the person caught in such a dilemma. Please, as
25	members of the panel, do not introduce regulations that

1	are so restrictive that such a scenario could happen.
2	I feel that if current practices are followed with
3	modest modification, jobs can remain secure and the
4	environment reasonably protected.
5	I've lived in this community for over 20
6	years and I would just like to state what I have
7	observed during the past 20 years. Twenty years ago,
8	Espanola was know as a community which had to tolerate
9	an unpleasant odour and be subject to excessive fallout
10	of salt cake, lime and sawdust from the mill. Below
11	the mill site, the Spanish River had a high population
12	content.
13	Today, the air is relatively clean, there
14	are no particles floating down on cars and houses and
15	the river has some excellent fishing for recreational
16	purposes. As a citizen, I am delighted with the
17	improved environment.
18	These changes occurred as a result of the
19	E.B. Eddy company installing scrubbers or washers that
20	has eliminated all small particle emissions to the
21	atmosphere. The unpleasant odours have been eliminated
22	by stripping odour bearing gases by a burning process.
23	The improved state of the river is due to
24	all affluent being treated and oxygen levels increased

by aeration. Pulp fiber and sediments are filtered

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Diebel 42082

from the water before being released into the river.

As a citizen, I am pleased that the
majority of the content of the trees harvested are put
to practical use; for example, even the sawdust and
bark generated in the milling process is used in power
boilers as fuel to generate electricity and heat for
the manufacturing process. In the Nairn mill, a bark
burning unit is used to heat the kilns and also for
drying lumber and heating buildings.

I'm certain that you have been presented with all of the technology relating to the few items I have referred to. The only reason I have mentioned them is to let the committee members know that as one of the silent majority I have a general appreciation of the manner in which the forest industry operates in this part of northern Ontario and I approve of it.

I believe a company has a responsibility beyond providing jobs and ensuring a clean environment, and I'm referring to responsibility to the community. It is the responsibility to not only support, but to provide leadership to ensure at adequate health, education and recreational facilities are available. In my view, the E.B. Eddy company has been a good corporate citizen in this respect.

As I indicated earlier, I have worked in

1	the Espanola school system. I mentioned this only to
2	confirm that I have observed firsthand the very
3	generous policy that the company has toward the hiring
4	of students during the summer months. As a parent and
5	an educator, I have observed E.B. Eddy hiring children
6	of both mill employees and those who do not work at the
7	mill.

The students receive a rate of pay according to union rates which I'm certain is one of the most generous student rates in Ontario. During the four to fives months that a student is employed, he or she can earn sufficient to meet the cost of a year at university or college. I mention he or she since the company provided equal opportunity for young female students, as well as male students to work in an industrial setting.

As a citizen, I am very pleased that during this current summer a total of 152 university or college students were employed by E.B. Eddy company. Of this total, the breakdown of location was as follows: 16 at the Nairn mill, 81 at the Espanola mill, 15 in the forestry operations and 30 on the tree planting operations.

In addition to the 152 directly employed by E.B. Eddy, additional students were hired by tree

1	planters working on a contract basis to the company.
2	With the exception of the 15 students employed in the
3	forestry branch were forestry students, the students
4	are pursuing training for a wide variety of
5	professions. It is not uncommon for companies to hire
6	students that are being prepared to work in a specific
7	industry. I applaud E.B. Eddy's policy of assisting
8	students regardless of their educational pursuits, as
9	it is a very unselfish attitude since the majority of
10	graduates will not work in the pulp and paper industry.
11	Another way in which the company has
12	showed to be a good corporate citizen is when it became
13	evident a few years ago that the community required a
14	new hospital. The company was a generous supporter.
15	They donated a prime parcel of land which was actually
16	part of the golf club for the building site. The
17	hospital board eventually found another location, so
18	they were able to sell the donated land and use the
19	revenue for the construction of the hospital. The
20	company also provided a cash donation of \$250,000
21	towards the project.
22	In its leadership role, in addition it
23	stimulated the fund raising project by donating one
24	dollar for each three dollars donated by the general
25	public. In this way, they also donated an additional

1 5	\$1	6	5	,	0	0	0		
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ho	I have over the years, while serving on
3	the executive of the ski hill, the golf club and the
4	curling club, seen the direct assistance of our local
5	industry to the recreational facilities in the
6	community. The golf course is located on property that
7	is owned by E.B. Eddy and, in turn, leased back to the
8	club at a very, very nominal fee.

When I mentioned that the portion of the golf course was designated to the hospital, the company was generous enough to provide additional ground in which to relocate the three fairways that required moving. They also assisted in providing fill for the building of these three additionals holes.

A few years ago, the ski hill required a new chalet. The company generously donated a building on the North Branch Road and it had been located on our ski hill site for many years. The T-bars used for the ski lifts were produced in the mill.

In conclusion, I hope that I have been able in a small way to illustrate that at least in this part of northern Ontario the forest industry is in the hands of a responsible company.

In your deliberations on the regulations,

I ask you to please avoid the temptation to

- 1 over-regulate. Please ensure that the industry will be able to remain viable for the sake of the northern 2 3 communities which relies so heavily on it. 4 Thank you. 5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr. 6 Diebel. 7 Is Mr. Ken Shore here? 8 KEN SHORE, Sworn 9 MR. SHORE: Good afternoon members of the 10 Board, Mr. Martel, Ms. Koven. 11 My name again is Ken Shore. I have been 12 a resident of Espanola since 1946. I have been a 13 member of various fish and game groups since 1940. 14 was one of those groups of sportmen who formed the 15 negotiating group for northern Ontario when we joined 16 the Federation of Anglers & Hunters. I have been 17 active in that capacity ever since, but today I'm 18 speaking on behalf of myself, a citizen of the Town of 19 Espanola. 20 I have been to many conservation 21 workshops in southern Ontario and in northern Ontario. 22 I have been on the company limits many times, I've 23 hunted on Manitoulin and I've been privileged to see 24 other workings of independent loggers.
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In my travels on company limits, I have

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1	been privileged to see their workings, I've been
2	privileged to see the way that they use the
3	insecticides and herbicides or herbicides, rather.
4	I was in the limits when they were sprayed, I observed
5	the equipment used for the spraying, I have been on the
6	west on the Massey Tote Road with members of the
7	local MNR and saw their various limits where they are
8	reforesting and I would be loathe if I did not come
9	forth and express my opinion.
10	I have no criticism of the company's work
11	in any way, shape or form. In fact, I must praise the
12	way they do their reforestation and their method of
13	preparing the land, preparing the forest back again.
14	I was shown the results of spraying
15	herbicide some three years ago and again I was back
16	there just the other day and saw that same place. The
17	deciduous, the hardwood trees were growing, they were
18	slowed up, but I didn't see any evidence of any
19	problems or anything else. I have observed and asked
20	questions. I asked a question as to why they should
21	wait two years for reforesting, for replanting. It was

In my travels up the Massey Tote Road in

that long to do it.

explained to me and I'm quite satisfied with their

answers: The ground has to be prepared and it takes

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23-

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Shore 42088

the company's the MNR plantations up there, I have
seen their clearcuts, they're small. They make a very
good job of it. They explained to me the various ways
that they allow that is they leave corridors from
one area to another for the moose and deer to travel
from one area to another.

I was privileged on one of my trips up the KVP Road or the E.B. Eddy road to be in company with a forester from the MNR, a biologist from the MNR and company representatives. We were privileged to ask them many questions. The biologist explained to us that her role in the FMAs. She explained that they did not let -- did not approve the FMA unless there was full protection for moose and other animals.

She showed us a demonstration,

demonstrated to us where she had restricted the

cuttings to protect the environment, the stream and to

allow corridors for moose and we were able to ask the

foresters questions and he, in turn, asked us if we

were able to criticize.

I'm not a forester and I was not able to criticize, but I was impressed with the way they did their job and I feel that E.B. Eddy, in their practices and the workings with the MNR, I don't believe could be helped. There might be some modifications, but I

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I saw no residue of their workings; that
is, when they cleared out a place, took the logs off
and were reforesting, there was nothing of their
product left. There was no machinery or anything of
that nature, just the forest back again.

I have been in places in Algonquin Park where there was lots of material left and I certainly was not impressed with some of the places that I had gone in Algonquin Park. There was old machinery and stuff like that laying around. I believe that if the MNR was to look after some of their other places as well as the restrictions they place upon companies, such as E.B. Eddy, there would be a lot of changes.

I would like to recommend that there should be some form of committee or some form of control that when a situation arises whereby there is an influx of insects or of infestation of some kind the MNR should be on the job quicker than they were at the previous infestation.

I believe that the Ministry of the Environment and the MNR should be quicker to keep the infestation as small as possible so that political troubles will not delay the use of herbicides and that sort of thing so that the control will get out of --

Shore 42090

1	the infestation will get out of control.
2	I think that's all I have to say.
3	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
4	Shore. Are there any questions for Mr. Shore?
5	(no response)
6	Thank you very much.
7	Mr. Tony Wilkins? Hello, Mr. Wilkins.
8	TONY WILKINS, Sworn
9	MR. WILKINS: Madam Chairman, Mr. Martel,
. 0	my name is Tony Wilkins. I'm a lawyer practising in
.1	Espanola. I have been in practice here for 16 years.
. 2	I have a large client base that extends from Spanish in
.3	the west to Little Current in the south, possibly Nairn
. 4	Centre in the east, 90 per cent of whom are dependent
.5	upon E.B. Eddy for their economic vitality. My
.6	position here is to support the role the forest
.7	industry plays in the economy of the region.
.8	My family has an island in the north
.9	channel of Georgian Bay, approximately 20 miles south
20	of Espanola. This is our 50th summer there and
1	throughout the 50 years that we have been there or at
2	least in my recollection there have been very few
13	changes in the environment, very few changes if any in
4	the quality of the water, we still drink the water.
	The only real change that we have noticed is that we

1	don't know any longer when the north wind blows.
2	My comments are brief and I think you
3	have heard the importance of the industry in the area,
4	the fact that it really is the life blood of the
5	community and the surrounding area and it is my hope
6	that as a result of these hearings the Industry and the
7	Ministry of Natural Resources will be able to work in
8	harmony to preserve the environment and to maintain the
9	sound economic base established in this area by E.B.
10	Eddy.
11	Thank you very much.
12	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
13	Wilkins.
14	Doreen Bailey? Is Ms. Bailey in the
15	audience?
16	(no response)
17	Mr. Austin Clipperton?
18	JERRY GOLDS, Sworn
19	MADAM CHAIR: This is Mr. Jerry Golds
20	from Capreol.
21	MR. GOLDS: No, from the Spanish River.
22	MADAM CHAIR: From the Spanish River.
23	MR. GOLDS: Eli, you're telling on me
24	again.
25	My name is Jerry Golds, I'm a retired

high school teacher and I'm a councillor of the
Township of the Spanish River. The council has been
concerned for some considerable time by the seemingly
excessive waste of the forest by the present policies
of the MNR and the E.B. Eddy method of forest
harvesting.

We have almost had a mutual admiration society going on here this afternoon for the little time I've been here, but E.B. Eddy is a good company, I'm not going to try to put them down, I don't want to put them down, I worked for the old KVP Company. They were good to me, they have been good to the town. I think they can change their methods and improve the process rather than try to destroy it and so on.

My point is that significant areas of the forest in this part of the country are not suitable for use in the mill at Espanola and these pockets are left when clearcutting occurs and the parts that are usable, the clearcutting is left — when the clearcutting occurs in these parts that are usable by the mill, the rest is left, the parts that aren't usable. And when the forest — when reforestation of the cut area is undertaken the pockets that are left from the clearcutting, and it's undesirable wood, frequently this wood is simply — these trees are simply

1	bulldozed, put into windrows, left to rot, burned, and
2	to my way of thinking this is a major waste of valuable
3	forest and wood because it's simply unsuitable for the
4	operation at the present time or it's uneconomical to
5	harvest in the view of the mill or the MNR.
6	As a council we believe that local
7	jobbers or individuals could and should have access to
8	these areas to harvest the wood. We do know of
9	significant stands of cedar that could be used for
10	fence posts for farmers that are in the area, maple,
11	oak, birch, poplar that has been bulldozed or burned
12	and then replanted with some form of evergreen.
13	Example, the corridor that Hydro cut 600 feet wide from
1.4	Thessalon all the way through to Hanmer, none of that
15	wood that I know of or very, very little of it was ever
16	utilized. It's unbelievable the amount of wood that

reason.

Now, we've had several reasons for this practice. The wood isn't usable in the present operation of the mill or it's uneconomical for, and it can be purchased — the wood same type of wood can be purchased cheaper from other sources. Union contracts preventing anyone not a member of the union from cutting or working in the area and selling it to E.B.

was destroyed or left to waste or not used for any

Golds 42094

1	Eddy. The jobbers who might cut it after E.B. Eddy has
2	said they don't want the wood then have no market
3	because E.B. Eddy can't buy it and don't want it.
4	Once the stumpage is paid - we have heard
5	this apparently from the MNR - that once the stumpage
6	is paid, the cutter can do as he pleases with the wood,
7	it's his wood, when in fact the wood belongs to all the
8	people of Ontario not just to the cutter.
9	The present method of harvesting using
10	chainsaws and skidders, it's the acceptable way to use
11	it, but basically trees under six to eight inches never
12	make it any place but into the windrows, they just get
13	decimated.
14	You know, it's kind of a paradox that we
15	have heard endless comments about the tropical rain
16	forests and great areas of Ontario are being decimated
17	and replanted in trees that are suitable for a specific
18	industry. We also have a peculiar paradox that every
19	year at Christmastime we probably cut a couple of
20	million Christmas trees and then throw them out. Now,
21	here are good spruce trees that are just going to
22	waste. Now, I don't know what we can do about that, we
23	can't go back and change tradition from a thousand

We have one other point that we would

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years I'm sure.

1	like to make and that is, there is a road being
2	extended into the LaCloche area of McKinnon and Harrow
3	Townships. This is one of the last areas of, I guess
4	we would call it almost virgin maple and hardwoods. We
5	don't know what the purpose of this road is. If it's
6	to harvest this wood and then replant it into some
7	other form of evergreen, as much of the area north of
8	us has happened, I think that should be reconsidered.
9	I think that's pretty well all I have to
10	say this afternoon. Thank you.
11	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Golds.
12	MR. MARTEL: I would like to ask you
13	about the last point you make. The road into LaCloche,
14	is there not any type of first of all, who is
15	cutting the road; do you know?
16	MR. GOLDS: I believe MNR is making the
17	road, it's a big road though.
18	MR. MARTEL: And is there not a fine of
19	some sort, that they have advised the public to
20	participate in in order to indicate what specifically
21	is going to occur in that area?
22	MR. GOLDS: I have heard several stories
23	and I don't know which one or any of them that are
24	true.
25	MR. MARTEL: But your municipality hasn't

Golds 42096

_	been invited for input of any of the stakeholders in
2	this area, to your acknowledge?
3	MR. GOLDS: No, Harrow Township is one of
4	the towns of the Spanish River, McKinnon Township is
5	within the Spanish River Township Planning Board. We
6	do not know what is happening in that area.
7	MR. MARTEL: Well, maybe we can ask Ms.
8	Blastorah once more to ask MNR if they would indicate
9	and provide, not only the Board so they will know
.0	what's going on, but the municipality what in fact is
.1	occurring there, if MNR is doing the cutting and what
. 2	the long-term plan is?
.3	MS. BLASTORAH: We can provide that
. 4	information, Mr. Martel.
.5	And perhaps I could just ask this
.6	gentleman whether there has been any contact with the
.7	district staff on the part of your group to discuss
.8	this?
.9	MR. GOLDS: You mean the LaCloche Road?
20	MS. BLASTORAH: Yes.
21	MR. GOLDS: I'm not sure that there has
22	been any specific questions, but we talk to them
23	constantly about one thing or another.
2.4	MS. BLASTORAH: And so you're not sure
25	whether you've actually raised this issue with the

1	district yourself?
2	MR. GOLDS: Not specifically, no, I
3	don't, no.
4	MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. We will
5	provide I will have to get the information
6	obviously. I'm not sure exactly what we will be able
7	to provide, but we will provide the background on that,
8	Mr. Martel.
9	MR. MARTEL: Thank you.
10	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah,
11	MR. GOLDS: Thank you.
12	MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
13	questions for Mr. Golds?
14	MR. COSMAN: Madam Chair?
15	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cosman?
16	MR. COSMAN: Yes, thank you.
17	Mr. Golds, you expressed a concern that
18	significant areas of the forest are not suitable or not
19	being used. We're talking poplar here; aren't we,
20	essentially?
21	MR. GOLDS: Possibly.
22	MR. COSMAN: Well, it's poplar that has
23	been left and bulldozed from time to time in the bush
24	and hasn't been used; isn't that right?
25	MR. GOLDS: I believe so, but I think

Golds 42098

1	there have been other woods too. I do know a
2	significant area of cedar that was bulldozed or cut up
3	and left in a huge pile north of Massey.
4	MR. COSMAN: Well, I can't assist you
5	with that particular example that you have given, but I
6	am suggesting to you that the concern that has been
7	expressed with respect to E.B. Eddy, which was a
8	subject of evidence in fact as part of the case study,
9	was the fact that poplar had been left because there is
.0	an overabundance of it relative to the utility of
.1	poplar in the process.
.2	But do you know also - maybe you don't -
.3	that there has been a large increase in the use of
4	poplar over the last decade? For example, in 1980 you
.5	had 25,000 cunits used in the mill here, against
.6	110,000 cunits last year. Are you aware of that?
.7	MR. GOLDS: Not of those specific
.8	figures, no.
.9	MR. COSMAN: All right. And in terms of
20	bulldozing of poplar which you referred to, that again
21	was explained and the reason for it was explained in
22	the E.B. Eddy case study that was presented earlier in
23	the testimony.
24	Do I take it you haven't had the
25	opportunity really to review that?

elle.	MR. GOLDS: NO, I naven t.
2	MR. COSMAN: All right. And with respec
3	to local contractors, you indicated that local
4	contractors should have access to harvest this poplar.
5	And I'm going to suggest to you that poplar has been
6	declared surplus in E.B. Eddy's timber management plan
7	and anyone can harvest it, there's no refusal of acces
8	to local contractors to harvest that wood.
9	Are you aware of that?
10	MR. GOLDS: I believe they are, you have
11	given them that right. The problem is that once they
12	get up there and harvest it, who do they sell it to.
13	MR. COSMAN: And that's the problem that
14	you mentioned before, and that is the fact that under
15	the E.B. Eddy union contract the union has bargained
16	for and obtained a provision in the contract that wood
17	harvested on the FMA unit limits of E.B. Eddy must be
18	harvested by union people and, therefore, if you take
19	independent contractors and send them in, that is wood
20	that would not be used in the E.B. Eddy mill?
21	MR. GOLDS: Mm-hmm,
22	MR. COSMAN: You understand that?
23	MR. GOLDS: Yes.
24	MR. COSMAN: But however, do you also
25	understand that with respect to poplar that E.B. Eddy

Golds 42100

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1
        actually does purchase it from other independent
 2
        contractors?
 3
                       MR. GOLDS: Yes, they would buy it from
 4
        me for instance, I have a large area that could be
 5
        utilized, sure.
 6
                       MR. COSMAN: So that wood that might
 7
        otherwise not have been utilized which is off the limit
 8
        is being utilized by E.B. Eddy in its processes by the
 9
        purchase of such poplar from persons such as you who
10
        have it for sale?
11
                       MR. GOLDS: That's a problem that I've
12
        got, that's a different one altogether from this.
13
                       MR. COSMAN: Well, apart from you
14
        personally then, E.B. Eddy --
15
                       MR. GOLDS: No, not me personally but in
16
        the cost and all the rest of it, but that is a
17
        different ballgame.
18
                       MR. COSMAN: But you will agree that E.B.
19
        Eddy does purchase poplar from independent contractors
20
        who get it from land that isn't part of the FMA limit
21
        for E.B. Eddy?
22
                       MR. GOLDS: Oh it's quite possible,
23
        definitely.
24
                       MR. COSMAN: All right. Thank you very
25
        much.
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1	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cosman, it might be of
2	some help to Mr. Golds if you could find the transcript
3	references to the E.B. Eddy case study you've referred
4	to and specifically to the utilization of poplar.
5	If he should ever want to look up in the
6	transcripts, you could find that information?
7	MR. COSMAN: Madam Chair, we will provide
8	him with a copy.
9	MADAM CHAIR: Better idea. Thank you,
10	Mr. Cosman.
11	Thank you, Mr. Golds.
12	MR. GOLDS: Thank you.
13	MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Greg Carlyle here?
14	Mr. Carlyle?
15	(no response)
16	Mr. Jim Hillis? Hello, Mr. Hillis.
17	MR. HILLIS: (handed)
18	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.
19	JIM HILLIS, Sworn
20	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Hillis has given the
21	Board a written submission of three. And Mr. Hillis is
22	with H. & R. Fabris Industries Limited of Elliott Lake.
23	MR. HILLIS: Madam Chair, first I
24	probably should start by apologizing for my brief and
25	meager presentation today as comparison to the others

Hillis 42102

1	Also we are not professional lobbyists or lawyers, we
2	are loggers plain and simple, so you have to take us
3	for what we are.
4	MADAM CHAIR: The Board has no objection
5	to brief presentations, Mr. Hillis.
6	MR. MARTEL: Even if you're not a lawyer.
7	MADAM CHAIR: Especially if you're a
8	lawyer, that's how we prefer them.
9	MR. HILLIS: We have been operating a
10	small family concern in the Elliott Lake area since
11	1985. Without interruption we have provided the
12	community with a steady source of employment, revenue
13	and economic diversity. We have worked long, hard
14	hours as a family to construct a business which seems
15	so dangerously fragile today. We are not ashamed of
16	our humble beginnings nor of the work we presently
17	carry on.
18	Logging operators are now responsible for
19	the marking of their cutting and reserve lines. This
20	is a very delicate matter since the Ministry of Natural
21	Resources no longer wants to mark the lines and we're
22	not qualified and are not experts in this field of
23	work.
24	In the light of the environmental issues
25	being debated across the country and they're directly

Ţ	implicating our industry, we feel that the Ministry of
2	Natural Resource is irresponsible in delegating this
3	sensitive task to our logging firms. The lines should
4	not be the responsibility of the logging employees.
5	Starting January, 1991, logging operators
6	will pay dues on aggregate material used in the
7	construction and maintenance of logging roads. We ask
8	that the Ministry reconsider this decision. The annual
9	costs of road construction is already an overwhelming
10	expense for small logging firms. To keep our
11	operations viable we must in all ways possible reduce
12	the unnecessary expenditure. We find the new royalty
1.3	on aggregate material unnecessary, expensive and
14	burdenmsome.
1.5	The province must recognize that our
16	contracts with the pulp and paper mills are open-ended.
L7	Since we have little control over the selling price of
18	the pulp and sawwood, we cannot so easily absorb this
L9	new operating cost. The province as well as ourselves
20	understand that we are not unable to recoup this
21	expense.
22	It is illegal to charge access or even
23	restrict the access to our roads we develop.
24	Considering that these roads are developed and

maintained at our expense, ultimately become a great

25

Hillis 42104

1	asset to the province and to the public, we ask that
2	this decision be renegotiated. We should have a
3	user/pay system for roads. For instance, fishermen,
4	hunters, tourists, the MNR and loggers should all pay
5	for the use of these roads.
6	Bridges are costly to install and remove.
7	Roads used only for weeks or months do not need an
8	elaborate bridge. It is impossible to believe that the
9	loggers can afford to build all the roads and bridges
10	to high class standards.
11	The value of the products harvested can
12	only carry a limited amount of the cost on their own
13	and the fire fighting equipment should be carried by
14	all users not just the logging contractors.
15	Cut approvals should include all work
16	permits required to do the job instead of the half a
17	dozen different permits. Compensation should be given
18	to the loggers when permits are delayed or restrictions
19	make it uneconomical to operate.

The public should be informed by the Ministry about forestry, that the new environmental guidelines will influence the future of our logging industry. Without financial assistance or help from the government we are unable to overcome the rising costs, reduced area and growing restrictions. The

1	environmental guidelines must consider the health of
2	the timber industry and not react to misinformed or
3	radical elements.
4	Thank you for giving us the opportunity
5	to express our views at this management hearing. Once
6	again, small logging industries along with thousands of
7	jobs in the north are doomed to extinction as a result
8	of these new regulations expanding this process.
9	We do not think that this statement is at
10	all exaggerated nor sentimental. Thank you.
11	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
12	Hillis.
13	MR. MARTEL: Can I raise one matter with
14	you, and that's the matter of aggregates and your
15	inability to negotiate with the employer not the
16	employer, but the people who are purchasing the wood.
17	Is there an inability by the independent
18	logging companies to increase the cost of their labour
19	and materials and build it into what they in fact
20	receive from Industry, and by that I mean the large
21	companies who purchase those trees, or is there just a
22	set fee?
23	You must negotiate based on costs, what
24	your costs are and then try to arrive at your
25	settlement with whoever is going to purchase, or are

1	you in a very difficult position in trying to negotiate
2	that successfully?
3	MR. HILLIS: I would think there is very
4	minimal negotiations. You either, like, sell your wood
5	to E.B. Eddy or you don't sell it.
6	MR. MARTEL: And so any new costs that
7	are incurred by you, you simply have to absorb?
8	MR. HILLIS: That's right.
9	MR. MARTEL: Okay, thank you.
.0	MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
.1	questions for Mr. Hillis?
. 2	(no response)
.3	Thank you very much, Mr. Hillis.
. 4	Mr. John Lane?
.5	JOHN LANE, Sworn
.6	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.
.7	MR. LANE: Madam Chairman and Mr. Martel
.8	and ladies and gentlemen, my name is John Lane. Most
.9	people here will have heard of me and many people will
20	have known me because I was the MPP from 1971 to 1987
21	for Algoma/Manitoulin and as such I did have a lot of
22	negotiations and worked with E.B. Eddy over the years
23	and found them to be excellent corporate citizens and
24	of course provided the life blood for this community.
25	However, I retired three years ago so now

1	I don't speak for anybody but myself, but I have lived
2	on Manitoulin for over 70 years and I would just like
3	to say a few words about how important E.B. Eddy's
4	operations are to Manitoulin island.

6

7

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9

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At first blush one would think there is much connection with Manitoulin Island and Espanola but there is a great of wood harvested on the island over the years, trucked to Espanola and a good number of jobs are provided.

10 Now on the island, as you probably know, there is very little Crown land so most of the land is 11 12 privately owned, however, Quebec-Ontario Paper Company 13 do own about 70,000 acres on West Manitoulin and 14 Cockburn Island and over the years they have leased 15 portions of this to loggers and, as a result, the logs coming from that area as well as from private property 16 there has been a couple of hundred jobs provided, which 17 probably don't seem like very much, but when you live 18 on Manitoulin you have to look at farming, tourism, 19 20 fishing, logging, everything that provides a little bit of help to make a reasonably good economy. So it 21 22 certainly has helped a great deal to have a source of income from the logging even though, as I say, it's not 23 24 done on Crown lands.

We are also very happy to have a very

Lane 42108

1	healthy deer herd on Manitoulin, probably one of the
2	best deer hunting areas in Ontario and in order to keep
3	that herd healthy it's necessary to have a fair bit of
4	timber operating going on at all times to help provide
5	feed for the herd.
6	So I would just like to thank you for
7	having this opportunity to say a few words on behalf of
8	the loggers and the workers on Manitoulin Island
9	because we would be hard put if E.B. Eddy wasn't able
. 0	to deal with our loggers from the island and it's very
.1	important to us that the relationship between the
. 2	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of the
.3	Environment and the company be such that these type of
. 4	operations can continue to happen in the years to come.
.5	Thank you very much.
.6	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Lane.
.7	MR. MARTEL: I only have one question to
.8	ask you. Are you the fellow they used to call Four
.9	Lane?
20	MR. LANE: Seeing that you asked me that
21	question, yes, I am Dusty Lane or Four Lane was I
2	was well known around Queen's Park and I knew you then
13	as Elie and not Mr. Martel, too.
24	MADAM CHAIR: I believe Mr. Greg Carlyle
25	is here now.

1	Also I neglected to give the written
2	submission by Mr. Jim Hillis an exhibit number. That's
3	Exhibit No. 1317.
4	EXHIBIT NO. 1317: Written presentation submitted by Mr. Jim Hillis.
5	MI. JIM HIIIIS.
6	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Carlyle, would you come
7	and be sworn, please.
8	GREG CARLYLE, Sworn
9	MR. CARLYLE: Good afternoon, ladies and
10	gentlemen. My name is, as you may well know, Greg
11	Carlyle and I'm a logger or a logging contractor as my
12	father was, as his father was. The line will end here,
13	however, as I don't think my sons will be. In the
14	unlikely event they will even get the opportunity, I
15	will probably try and redirect their interests, ending
16	a family legacy and a tradition.
17	There was a time I would have been
18	pleased if they had shown an interest in an industry of
19	hard work, long hours, steady, albeit, modest financial
20	return. Sometimes hard work is its own reward.
21	This is no longer the case, however.
22	Couple skyrocketing machinery and fuel costs with
23	outrageous compensation costs and an uncomprehending
24	and unending government policy of interference and you
25	have a shear fire recipe for economic disaster. We are

1	fast becoming a nation of wanters and whiners where
2	everybody expects a lot and gives very little.
3	Some people think it is their right to
4	have cars, cottages, boats, homes and do little or
5	nothing for them. They cry, let the government or the
6	big corporatoins pay for it. Well, they can't continue
7	to pay for everything and in actuality, it is most
8	often someone else's hard work that is paying.
9	It seems to me that often those people
10	and groups who are the most negative about any physical
11	and economic activity are also those who are most
12	negative about hard work, especially if it invovles
13	themselves.
14	My father lost an eye early in his
15	career, never stopped working except to fight a war, he
16	never drew a benefit, something he was proud of, until
17	he died. Nowadays the system would certainly have had
18	him amongst those on cash for life, perhaps not because
19	he yearned for inactivity, but because the system makes
20	people believe something is old to them and, thus,
21	promotes indulent behaviour.
22	A 'lay about' example would probably have
23	been picked up by myself, only to be passed on.
24	However, there are no 'lay about' loggers, at least not
25	for long. Here is one of the last vestiges of the work

1	ethic in the province and they are still haning on, God
2	knows why. They may not make any easy money or big
3	money, but they keep going with the tenacity of the
4	Light Brigade. They couldn't be persuaded to stop
5	working with handouts, so now they are going to be
6	forced out by government policy.

One of the front lines of work is about to be added to the inactive army. Let's get real. Who is going to pay the bills if we proceed with this top heavy policy. Already we are less productive than major trading nations such as Japan and the U.S.A. This is not the golden triangle, nor the silicon valley. Logging and mining are king up here and probably always will be. To operate, some things have to be done which may not be perceived as pretty, but damn well may be necessary.

We all can't work for the government or push paper around for a living, some one has to make it. Let's listen to some reason. Tourism may be okay, but let's not paint it as a saviour of the north, it isn't. In fact, most tourists only complain of our high prices. They bring as much gas and goods with them as they possibly can, right down to the last ounces of butter.

Hunters and fishermen can't keep it

1	economically ticking. Few hunters I ask this, if it's
2	all right to shoot or harvest a living animal, why is
3	it incongruous to harvest trees. A wheat field blowing
4	in the wind is pretty, but you don't leave it there
5	forever.

Some tough decisions and policies have to be made and soon. We need the right to timber certain parts of this province whether it is aesthetically acceptable to some or not. We can't farm the whole thing into -- turn the whole thing into a park just for some to wander through from time to time to appreciate its beauty. Certain parts of this land, of this province have to work, just as people do.

It strikes me absurd that many in the south will think nothing of building continuously from Toronto do Barrie leaving nothing untouched, but want the nine-tenths of the province in this part left to nature. I'm offended, as you should be. We should not be a playground for the yuppies of southern Ontario or the U.S.A.

To conclude, let me say this, it is fine to be a hunter, a fisherman, a cottager, a tree hugger, an orinthologist, a naturalist, an ecologist, but first let's be a realist. Let's get some government policy which takes the hobbles of the logging business and

Τ	let's get this country moving again. This may be
2	bitter medicine to some, but necessary for the good of
3	us all. Thank you.
4	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Carlyle.
5	Does anyone have a question for Mr.
6	Carlyle?
7	MR. MARTEL: I presume that you are
8	referring to the items that were listed by one of our
9	previous witnesses, Mr. Hillis, and the same we
10	received from people in the contracting industry from
11	the Sault?
12	MR. CARLYLE: Yes, I am. I am part of
13	the same group and Director of Northern Ontario Logging
14	and Trucking Association.
15	MR. MARTEL: Thank you.
16	MADAM CHAIR: That concludes the
17	presentations by people who requested a certain time to
18	see the Board today.
19	The Board would suggest that if anyone is
20	here who was going to speak to us this evening or
21	tomorrow, there is time to do that now. You don't have
22	to wait. We certainly have some more time before we
23	conclude this afternoon's session.
24	Failing that, if there is anyone in the
25	audience at all who wishes to say something to the

1	Board this is your chance to do that.
2	MR. RISKO: Excuse me. I have a
3	question.
4	MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir.
5	MR. RISKO: Any idea what it will
6	approximately cost for this committee from its start to
7	its duration?
8	MADAM CHAIR: Are you asking what the
9	cost of the timber management hearing will be, sir?
10	MR. RISKO: Yes.
11	MADAM CHAIR: Well, I think it's going to
12	be really expensive. It has gone on for too long. The
13	process is very slow one. I think it's costing the
14	taxpayers a lot of money. I have no idea what the cost
15	will be. The cost would be the expense of flying Mr.
16	Martel and me, flying us around the province, for
17	example. Is that an expense?
18	MR. RISKO: Everyone involved.
19	MADAM CHAIR: We don't know how much. We
20	only know what it would cost for our expense. We
21	wouldn't know how much it would cost all the parties
22	who participate.
23	For example, I don't know if Mr. Cosman
24	knows how much it is costing the Industry to
25	participate or if the Ministry of Natural Resources

1 knows what all its costs will be, but it will be 2 millions of dollars obviously. 3 MR. RISKO: I guess that's my point. It is pretty substantial; isn't it? 4 5 MADAM CHAIR: Very, yes. 6 MR. RISKO: Thank you. 7 MADAM CHAIR: Are you going to ask me 8 whether I think it's worth the cost? 9 At this point I don't know. 10 MR. RISKO: I guess once the verdict is 11 in we will all be able to decide whether it was worth 12 the cost, won't we? 13 MADAM CHAIR: That's right. 14 MR. WELYHORSKYJ: Madam Chair, I was 15 scheduled to go tonight. 16 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir. 17 MR. WELYHORSKYJ: Can I have 10 or 15 18 minutes now? 19 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please. 20 MYROSLAW J. WELYHORSKYJ, Sworn 21 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Welyhorskyj will make 22 his submission now and he is going to spell his name 23 for the record. 24 MR. WELYHORSKYJ Well, I don't know why I should be the first one to do that, but I always follow 25

1	the directions of the chair.
2	My name is Myroslaw J. Welyhorskyj and
3	that's M-y-r-o-s-l-a-w, initials J,
4	W-e-l-y-h-o-r-s-k-y-j.
5	And I won't keep you in suspense, so I
6	will tell you right now that the accent, if any, I
7	don't think I have one, and the name is Ukranian.
8	MR. MARTEL: I thought it was Irish.
9	MR. WELYHORSKYJ: E.B. Eddy Forest
10	Products Limited has the stewardship of some 16,639
11	square kilometres of the forest in three forest
12	management areas. If you are going to give somebody
13	the stewardship of the person or the property, you
14	would like to find out about the traits of his
15	characters, ethical and moral standards, financial,
16	well-being and so on and so on.
17	You are getting that information from
18	different sources, bank, school, churches. Quite often
19	the most accurate and reliable information comes from
20	people who live next to one you are trying to
21	investigate or find out something about him, his
22	neighbours
23	E.B. Eddy, I and we Espanolians are the
24	neighbours and like neighbours do, we share in a number
25	of things like the town, rivers, lakes, roads, forests,

1	even the air we breath, as well as tribulation of the
2	economies and markets up and downs, and like some
3	neighbours, we do not always agree a hundred per cent
4	on each other actions, but we agree on much, much more
5	than we disagree.
6	The members of the Board probably have by
7	now nightmares about the tonnes of highly legal
8	depositions, graphs, presentations, evidence,
9	statistics, and on another side almost faceless
10	forestry industry.
11	I would like in my small limited way to
12	be a character witness and put few brush strokes on the
13	face of E.B. Eddy, one of the industries that sooner or
14	later you will be dealing with. After the KVP, KVP
15	Sutherland, the Brown company, E.B. Forest Products
16	Limited were and are the only people that did something
17	about the protection of our environment in our area.
18	We do not see anymore the yellow clouds
19	of chlorine, gone is white percipitated we found often
20	on our cars, production odours reduced by the water
21	scrubbings and burning to the levels that are present
22	technology would allow us. Even the sawdust is
23	monitored and production methods are changed depending
24	on the direction of the wind.
25	Gone is the Spanish River of the 40's and

1	50's with low oxygen, low dissolved oxygen, tainted
2	fish and stinking fiber mess floating all over the
3	place. Now Spanish River is the most popular and best
4	producing river for pickerel, walleye or fish you name,
5	with a healthy population of other game fish in it as
6	well.
7	The area between the Eddy dam and the
8	Ministry of Transporation bridge has been declared the
9	fish sanctuary and that's where we, the community
.0	fishers, involved in groups in this area. Since 1984,
.1	gets from 10 to 14 million pickerel eggs which, when
. 2	after the fertilization, are sent to Manitoulin Island,
.3	Espanola District and Sudbury District for pickerel jar
. 4	hatcheries including some for research laboratories of
.5	Ministry of Natural Resources in White River, as well
.6	as to Stanfield hatchery in Manitoulin Island.
.7	Hatcheries, one of them is located in the
.8	E.B. Eddy mill, and ponds have introduced the most
.9	popular fishery in our district. Some 30 per cent of
20	all walleye or pickerel hatched in Ontario comes from
21	the Spanish River.
22	By the way, this is the same Spanish
23	River that some organizations, press, media, very often
4	with the blessing of Ministry of the Environment

declared the thing to be dead for the next 80 or a

- hundred years. Well, she's not.
- Deer and cattle are using it, the beavers
- 3 are back, so is the lamprey eel unfortunately, smelts
- are coming to spawn, boaters and swimmers are using it,
- 5 coho salmons are coming to the rapids of the Sableau
- 6 River and inhabit them, more and more houses are built
- 7 on the shores of the Spanish River.
- 8 All that is assured by constantly
- 9 improving, and then large inplant controls and most of
- 10 today's secondary mill affluent treatment in 45 acres
- of bacterial actions and aeriated lagoons which is
- 12 state-of-the-art. A lot of people for other causes are
- coming here to see what E.B. Eddy has done in that
- 14 aspect.
- Spanish is probably the one river with a
- major industry on it, maybe one river in Ontario that
- not only did not deteriorate in the last 20 years, but
- actually got better and there are no detectible limits
- in parts per trillion of dioxin in E.B. Eddy's
- 20 production nor in the affluent that goes in the river
- 21 itself.
- Because of the length of time, 70 to 80
- years, it takes to plant seedlings of jack pine to
- 24 mature and because it's not always easy to understand
- what you actually see on one or the other plot or block

or strip of the forest, unless somebody knowledgeable
explained it to you, or the proper steps required for
site preparation for the successful regeneration and
especially for jack pine, and jack pine is predominant
species on our areas in here, unfortunately it needs
the mineral soil to germinate, it needs protection from
leafy shoots and trees, it needs lots of room, it needs
lot of sunshine, it needs protection from fire and
budworm. Luckily it is provided for them.

When it was relatively easy to see, if we can call 10 to 20 years easy or short time, the progress and improvement that E.B. Eddy has made in emission and affluent controls and improvement. It is not as easy to see their progress of the forest regeneration, it is not easy to see the amount of the forest management planning, logistic, quality control checks, planting checks and success, inspection of the planting and verification, as well as amount of care and knowledge and expense of course it takes to watch over the forest and everything that's in it.

Some of you might be old enough to remember Ontario's sawmills and imminent cloud of smoke that was always around the buff of the sawmills. At that time they didn't have anything else to do, but in order to manufacture the lumber, they have to cut off

1	the h	outt	and	top,	trees	don	't gro	OW W	ith	squar	es	so	they
2	have	to	squar	e the	em off	, so	they	cut	off	the	sid	les	and
3	call	it	slabs	. Th	at wa	s sav	wmill	wast	e.	T+ v	225	bur	hed

This mill was one of the first that pioneered the use of the sawmill waste as a rough material, chips for the production of the pulp. They convinced a couple of the sawmill operators to install debarkers and then treat the bark, tops and slabs and sell them as chips to sawmill waste for the same price they would pay for a cord of wood.

Extensive research was undertaken to learn how to process and develop the chips, including the building of small digesters with all that is involved with it.

There were problems, there still are, like over year per ton of pulp because the new growth is essentially on the outside of the tree as compared to whole log chipping, there is excessive pitching, but they have all overcome and taken into consideration.

Very often a person sitting in the wooden house behind a wooden chair, behind a wooden table and a wooden chair burning fire logs in the fireplace seemingly concerned about the future of the forest of tomorrow ask you, do you know how many trees did that big bad company cut down to print that, publish this or

1 wrap something else again.

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2 Yes, that's right. Some 30 years ago 3 they did cut the whole trees for chips and sawmills and they cut cords on piecework and, as you know, it's much easy to pile up a lot of cords when you cut the thick tall big trees leaving the smaller ones on their own in the bush to rot. 7

> It has changed with E.B. Eddy integrating operations with the purchase of the sawmills. Full length trees are harvested, delivered to sawmills, debarked, squared off by chipping. The chips that used to be the sawmill waste are sent to Espanola mill in addition to some 15 or 20 other independent chip suppliers. By using the sawmill waste, the saving of the natural resources by E.B. Eddy is tremendous, but unfortunately not very widely known or appreciated.

Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, about 20 per cent of all hardwood chips used in a mill is what used to be factory waste, plywood furnishing manufacturers. The other one is round, and I refer to previous presentation by Mr. Gold that the round tree is purchased in the form of poplar from private tree farmers, Indian reservation and are as an extra source of income and that is utilized about 30 per cent in the mill operations.

1	but this is astounding, 95 per cent,
2	almost a hundred per cent of all softwood chips used in
3	a mill now used to be the sawmill waste. Not only
4	chips, but bark and sawdust are tracked to Espanola,
5	are dried and pulverized in a specially built plan. By
6	the way, that plant and operation was discovered by the
7	E.B. Eddy always looking for new technologies to
8	improve the operation, production and save the
9	environment that was in Scandinavian countries.
10	The bark and sawdust are dried,
11	pulverized and then burned. By burning that, you save
12	again the natural resource of natural gas and oil.
13	They generate the steam to operate the mill. They have
14	produced so much steam that a year ago for a
15	multi-dollar expense they bought steam generators.
16	They run the steam generators, eliminating the expense
17	of reducing volts in a mill, at the same time
18	generating electricity. By generating electricity,
19	they save again the natural resource of Hydro power in
20	the forest
21	Knowing at least all that added those few
22	brush strokes on the face of maybe faceless company to
23	you and other people in this room, I feel that E.B.
24	Eddy would pass the scrutiny of the neighbours vouching
25	for the character and I feel that the stewardship of

1	our immediate forest is in good hands.
2	The Ministry of Natural Resources Class
3	Environmental Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
4	Lands in Ontario application should be accepted, maybe
5	with some small changes, but with no further
6	restrictions to the users.
7	E.B. Eddy is a good neighbour. It has
8	provided almost 2,000 jobs for people in the area,
9	carrying some 50 per cent of the town's budget, helping
10	hundreds of university students to continue their
11	education, training the tradesmen, paying the stumpage
12	fees and the taxes. They are the major contributor to
13	the Gross National Product and quite a large portion of
14	each ten dollars bill is generated for Canadians by the
15	forest industry in Canada.
16	They are a good corporate citizen and
17	good neighbour, but there as a business and too
18	restrictive regulations would cause them to lose their
19	viability and then maybe the business itself, then we
20	all lose.
21	Thank you very much.
22	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
23	Welyhorskyj.
24	Are there any questions for Mr.
25	Welyhorskyj?

1	(no response)
2	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.
3	MR. WELYHORSKYJ: Thank you very much.
4	MADAM CHAIR: We will adjourn now and
5	return at seven o'clock this evening. Thank you.
6	Recess taken at 5:13 p.m.
7	On resuming at 7:10 p.m.
8	MADAM CHAIR: Good evening, ladies and
9	gentlemen. Please be seated.
10	Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.
11	Welcome to the second session of the timber management
12	hearing in Espanola. We thank you very much for coming
13	to meet with us, today.
14	I have some introductory remarks and for
15	those of you who were here this afternoon this will be
16	very boring, but I'll go through them again for people
17	who have shown up tonight for the first time.
18	My colleague Elie Martel needs little
19	introduction to you, you're his neighbours. You know
20	he spent 20 years in the Ontario Legislature and he
21	remains a strong representative of northern interests.
22	We're fortunate to have his participation at this
23	hearing. My name is Anne Koven and I Chair the timber
24	management hearing.
25	We are assisted by Daniel Pascoe who is

7	standing. If you have any questions about the
2	Environmental Assessment Board or the environmental
3	assessment hearing process, please talk to Mr. Pascoe,
4	and if you have any questions about making submissions,
5	he's also the one to speak to.
6	Mr. Martel and I are members of the
7	Environmental Assessment Board which is an Ontario
8	tribunal. We are appointed for terms of three years
9	and Mr. Martel and I spend all our time working on this
10	hearing.
11	Today is our day 231 of the timber
12	management hearing. We spent much of our time in
13	Thunder Bay and more recently in Toronto. We have
14	accumulated 40,000 pages of transcripts of evidence,
15	and we will also be holding meetings like this in other
16	communities around northern Ontario. When we leave
17	here we will be going to Geraldton, Hearst and Timmins.
18	We listen to this evidence for the reason
19	of making a decision about whether or not to approve
20	the application for timber management planning that was
21	brought before the Board by the Ministry of Natural
22	Resources.
23	Mr. Martel and I are guided in our
24	decision by the Environmental Assessment Act which
25	tells us what we have to do when we make this decision.

We listen to all of the evidence and we consider what all of the potential environmental impacts are of this application. At the end of all this, and I don't know when it will end, but at the end of it we will look at all the evidence and make our decision about whether or not to approve the application.

- This appears to be a complicated process and I guess it is. We admire people who come to us and stand up in crowded rooms and tell us what they want us to hear, what they think, and we certainly encourage people here tonight, even if you haven't scheduled a formal submission, we want to hear from you. And there is nothing stopping you from standing up and talking to the Board.
- We have a few rules, they are very simple. This evening we will be calling on 12 people who have contacted us ahead of time to make presentations, many in response to a notice that was published in the newspaper. After that we will open the floor to anyone else who wishes to address the Board.
- When you come up to a make a presentation, would you please come to our table and we will swear in your evidence. Anyone in the audience is free to ask any of the speakers questions. Mr. Martel

1	and I will also be asking questions to make sure we
2	understand what you're telling us, to make sure we
3	understand very clearly what you are telling us.
4	We have full-time parties who appear
5	before us regularly and many of them have been with us
6	since day one of the hearing. There are a few who are
7	represented here this evening and I will introduce them
8	to you so you will know who they represent.
9	Representing Forests for Tomorrow is Ms.
10	Barrie Solandt-Maxwell and Mr. Jim Antler
11	MR. ANTLER: I represent Northern Ontario
12	Tourist Outfitters.
13	MADAM CHAIR: I'm sorry about that, Mr.
14	Antler. We have two separate parties seated side by
15	side, so I'm confused.
16	Ms. Barrie Solandt-Maxwell - Could you
17	stand please, Barrie - represents Forests for Tomorrow.
18	Thank you. Mr. Jim Antler who is seated beside her
19	represents the Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters
20	Association; Mr. Bob Cosman represents the Ontario
21	Forest Industries Association and the Ontario Lumber
22	Manufacturers Association; Dr. Terry Quinney represents
23	the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters; Ms. Jan
24	Seaborn represents the Ministry of the Environment; Ms.
25	Catherine Blastorah represents the Ministry of Natural

7	Resources.
2	If you have a written presentation we
3	will give it an exhibit number so that it becomes a
4	part of our record of evidence. Also, everything that
5	you say this evening is recorded by our court
6	reporters: Beverley Dillabough, Eddie Dugas, Marilyn
7	Callaghan is also one of our reporters but I don't see
8	her here this evening.
9	Copies of the transcripts of the hearing
10	are kept in Espanola at the offices of the Ministry of
11	Natural Resources pardon me, at the library. If yo
12	want to see the kind of evidence that has been
13	submitted to the Board over the past two years you can
14	go look at it.
15	We also have French interpreters
16	attending our hearing today. They are; Angelo Macri,
17	if Fabrice Cadieux and Andre Moreau.
18	Also, if anyone wishes me to repeat my
19	brief remarks in French I am happy to do so.
20	S'il y a quelqu'un qui est présente dans
21	l'audience qui voudrait que je répète un mot de
22	bienvenu ou la marche a suivre en français, je suis
23	contente de faire ça.
24	Aussi, il y a des traducteurs dans la

salle pour les présentations, si vous voullez.

25

1	I think that's the end of the
2	introductory remarks and we will now call upon our
3	first speaker of the evening who will be Mr. Tim Irwin.
4	Mr. Irwin has submitted a written
5	submission of seven pages and Mr. Irwin is with the
6	Espanola Game and Fish Protective Association and this
7	will be Exhibit No. 1317.
8	TIM IRWIN, Sworn
9	MS. BLASTORAH: I think it's 1318, Madam
L 0	Chair.
11	MADAM CHAIR: Exhibit 1318. Mr. Hillis'
L2	Exhibit was 1317.
L3	EXHIBIT NO. 1318: Seven-page written presentation
L 4	of Tim Irwin, Espanola Game & Fish Protective Association.
1.5	MR. IRWIN: Thank you for the opportunity
16	to speak before the Board. My name is Timothy Irwin
17	and I am a transplanted northerner having been born and
L8	raised in southwestern Ontario and Windsor.
19	After graduating high school I was
20	employed by Chrysler Canada Limited for three years. I
21	resigned that firm and returned to university where I
22	attended the University of Guelph, graduated with an
23	Honours Ba in specialized human geography. I then
24	attended the University of Waterloo and graduated with
25	a Masters degree in recreation and leisure studies.

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T	While attending university I was employed
2	as a summer student with the Ontario Ministry of
3	Natural Resources in the Parks Division, Terrace Bay
4	District. I worked there in several positions over
5	seven summers at Rainbow Falls Provincial Park.
6	Upon completing university at Waterloo I
7	worked for the Breeding Bird Atlas of Ontario for a
8	short while and helped develop the first computer maps
9	for that project.
. 0	I was then employed by the Windsor Parks
11	& Recreation Department for a short while before
2	accepting employment with the Town of Espanola in the
1.3	position of the recreation facilities manager in
. 4	October, 1985.
. 5	I have lived in Espanola since 1985 and I
. 6	am currently still the recreation facilities manager.
.7	I am also a director of the Espanola Game & Fish
.8	Protective Association. I am also the current
.9	president of the Rainbow Chapter of Ducks Unlimited,
20	Canada, the local chapter in Espanola, and I'm also
21	president of the Espanola Hand Gun Club.
2	I am here to speak on behalf of the
3	Espanola Game & Fish Protective Association and the
4	executive of the club has approved and authorized me to
5	present the following brief

1	Our club has been active in conservation
2	of the local area since 1933 and we formally became
3	known as the Espanola Game & Fish Protective
4	Association in 1941. Our membership has varied over
5	the last few years, but currently we have 289 adult
6	members, and if you include children and spouses under
7	the family membership, our total membership is probably
8	closer to 400 people. I believe we are the largest
9	club of this type north of the French River.
10	In the last few years the club has been

In the last few years the club has been involved in several community fish improvement programs and community wildlife improvement programs, which include spring seeding of cut-over areas and roads, rehabilitation of spawning beds and building and operating a pickerel rearing pond.

In addition we have been refurbishing our ranges, refurbishing boat launches, we have promoted new boat launch sites and a local access point, assisted in fish stocking and gathering the pickerel spawn, supported a fish sanctuary on the Spanish River to protect valuable spawning, in the last few years started and operated an annual sportsman show.

We are a vibrant, concerned club with some talent and a lot of hard workers that are not particularly bureaucracy in paperwork but remain doers

1	that have been able to accomplish considerable
2	conservation projects in the immediate area.
3	Probably our largest and most ambitious
4	project has been the rehabilitation of an approximately
5	300-acre wetland known as Bass Pond in full partnership
6	with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and
7	Ducks Unlimited, Canada. We were involved with the
8	environmental impact assessment with this project and
9	are still involved with the ongoing management of this
10	wetland as a member of a management team.
11	Our club does much of the physical
12	maintenance of this site including planting of wild
13	rice, the installation and monitoring of wood duck
14	nesting boxes, tree planting, grass planting and even
15	transferring Canada geese from the Toronto area to the
16	wetland with the help of the Ontario Ministry of
17	Natural Resources office in Espanola and the Canadian
18	Wildlife Service.
19	Importantly, our club is actively
20	involved with the land and water resources in this area
21	and we have a reasonable handle on the environmental
22	issues in the local area, particularly those relating
23	to timber management.
24	As we understand it, this Board is

examining the planning process for timber management

25

- 1 that will be used indefinitely into the future. 2 importantly, the proponent has brought forth several 3 planning initiatives in recent years, such planning 4 initiatives as the Ontario Provincial Parks planning 5 and management policies, strategic land use plans, 6 district land use plans, strategic fisheries plans, 7 moose management plans and forestry management 8 agreements. Some are dropped by the wayside and some 9 are still with us, however, they are all meant to do the same thing, help us plan the wise use of our lands 10 11 and resources. 12 Unfortunately they all have been 13 piecemeal attempts at planning a vast complex resource. 14 Many of them are linear in fashion and only focus on 15 specific objectives without considering the whole 16 environment. 17 Certainly what is needed is an integrated 18 planning process that accounts for all possible
- planning process that accounts for all possible
 resources. It is stressed to the Board that resources
 become a something -- a something is not a resource
 unless people put a value on it. As an example, a home
 owner may have a pile of iron pipes sitting in your
 yard that your plumber has just ripped out of your
 home. To you that pile of pipe is trash and you're
 wondering how you're going to have it hauled away. To

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an older member of our club, that pile of pipe becomes a resource as he realizes that it can be used as uprights to mount wood duck nesting boxes in local marshes.

Certainly any planning process for timber management shall consider an account for all resources on the lands and water base of the province not just those that are immediately beneficial to timber and wood fiber production.

Any plan in process has to have four essential components. You have to know what you're planning, what you're goals and objectives are that you are planning for, then you have to monitor the planning to observe what is happening, and then you have to evaluate the plan in the planning process to see if it is accomplishing what it is supposed to do in the first place.

The most crucial part of the planning process in this form is knowing what is on the land and water base. There has to be baseline data for land and water resources including timber resources and it must be a comprehensive inventory resource and descriptive and geographical (spacial form) without accurate, up-to-date data and consistent baseline data, we have nothing to compare to in order to evaluate any plan or

1	planning	process.
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The proponent of the class environmental
assessment doesn't know the resources on the land and
- water base. They don't know how many trees are on the
ground, what species they are, which age-class they
are, what diseases or pests are affecting them, which
are growing faster, which ones have been recently
destroyed by fire. They don't know how many moose are
on the ground, they do not know how many great blue
heron rookeries are on the land base, nor do they know
how many osprey nesting sites are in existence, if they
have been used this year and, if there was a breeding
pair at the site, were they successful in raising
young?
But the proponent says that he knows what
is on the land and the water. I don't believe them.
They will tell you that there are 90,000 moose in the
province but I doubt they're counting. I would like to
know who counted the moose from 8:00 a.m. to 12 o'clock
and then tabulated the results from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00
p.m. in the afternoon. I would like to know these

The point is that information gathering in the environment has to be updated because it's not a

people so I could hire them to do some inventory

waterfowl at our local marshes.

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static entity, the environment is dynamic and
constantly changing and inter-reacting whether people
do anything to it or not. The proponent does not have
a complete inventory with which to start planning.

Our club believes that there has to be an inventory for land and water resources for there to be effective, meaningful planning to take place for timber management or any other management of the resource.

There is a need to produce a comprehensive computerized descriptive and geographical mapped inventory. It will be a challenge with many associated problems, I would suggest to you that they can be overcome. I would also suggest to you that the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources has to be the leader in compiling such an inventory.

I have read briefly some of the concepts proposed to effectively get at information such as areas of concern, habitat supply analysis, featured species, and I have problems with all of them and with some that appear to be left out.

Certainly all the above concepts risk missing something significant. Only an inventory of baseline data, computerized, will allow for comprehensive integrating planning now and in the future. An integrated data system, especially one that

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1	encompasses a computer mapping system has its own
2	problems. I would suggest to you that these are
3	readily overcome if there is a willingness to do so.
4	First, any computerized data system will
5	require a large amount of tedious work and will be
6	expensive, however, the expense can be reduced by
7	various means.
8	The Breeding Bird Atlas of Ontario used
9	approximately 13,000 volunteers over a five-year period
. 0	to gather data on bird species breeding in this
.1	province. It also took considerable amount of time to
.2	compile the information in map form. I can't help but
.3	wonder what other organizations and individuals out
. 4	there in the province that could be utilizing and
.5	gathering resource information.
.6	Could the Ontario Ministry of Natural
.7	Resources staff use standardized data reporting system
.8	for all of its divisions and staff trained and
.9	encouraged to report what they see in the field? Could
20	tthe private sector, particularly the forester and
21	forest industry also contribute? How about making
22	contact with the trappers that are readily out and
23	about on public lands.
24	Finally, it is possible that the
25	relatively large numbers of anglers and hunters as

Ţ	individuals and through their own club organizations be
2	encouraged to contribute to a database. Finally, could
3	we not encourage the youth research in our universities
4	or programs such as the environmental youth corps to
5	focus on resource data gathering?
6	There are many ways to reduce the costs
7	of basic inventory work. Importantly, the proponent
8	has to be the leading Ministry in this inventory. They
9	have the potential infrastructure and hopefully the
10	expertise to develop, co-ordinate and implement an
11	inventory of our resources.
12	I can envision a small micro-computer in
13	each district office, if they are not already there,
14	and some standardized programs to be able to enter
15	data. I don't think the vision is too far-fetched.
16	If we use a computer mapping system as an
17	approach to planning, matters of scale have to be given
18	significant consideration. Any map is a model or
19	generalization of the real world. Some information
20	will be lost due to that generalization. An inventory
21	base planning system and process must have data that
22	can be aggregated so that we can make generalized
23	information for the whole province or for useful
24	regions.

Similarly, we will want to use a resource

1	inventory system that will give enough detail for
2	site-specific or even regional planning. It is far
3	easier to start with a detailed inventory and aggregate
4	to a level of generalization needed. The other
5	methodologies suggested to the Board risk letting
6	significant data slip through the cracks. For example,
7	focusing on featured species such as moose and pine
8	marten does not lend itself to provide information on
9	pickerel in the Spanish River.
10	Another example of the risk of losing

Another example of the risk of losing valuable data through problems of scale could be the recording of wetlands. If I recall correctly, the Breeding Bird Atlas uses 10-kilometre scarifying units in southern Ontario and 100-kilometre scarifying units in northern Ontario on which to record data in relation to the wetlands. The Marsha Bass Pond is 300 acres in size. It would be quite easy to miss a wetlands feature this size if data is recorded in hundred kilometre scarifying blocks that are 2,000 to 3,000 acres in size.

We believe that an inventory database is essential to the planning process and is an alternative approach for timber management in this province. We believe that an inventory should and can be computerized and should be descriptive in geographical

1	or	map	form
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2	A mapped database is extremely important
3	as it will allow the planners and decision-makers to
4	visualize a large amount of different phenomena easily.
5	The simplest example that a lot of people have
6	experience with is when they buy a home. You find out
7	that you have to have a survey done on the property.
8	Your lawyer calls you and says the survey has been
9	completed and there does not appear to be any problems.
10	You are given a copy of the survey and you
11	enthusiastically begin to read the legal description of
12	the property and you cannot understand it and you
13	become frustrated. You flip the pages ahead and you
14	suddenly come to a scaled drawing of the property you
15	are buying and you instantly understand and can
16	conceptualize the property you are attempting to
17	purchase.
18	In order to know what is on the land and
19	water base there has to be a few fundamental changes.
20	Importantly there has to be an attitudinal change by
21	the proponent. As an example, there was an
22	advertisement placed in the local newspaper recently
23	this summer by the Ontario Ministry of Natural
24	Resources requesting information on the osprey nesting
25	sites in this area. On August 1st, 1990 an article in

1	the same paper, in the column written locally called
2	Tail Feathers, a vivid description was given of an
3	osprey sighting on the Spanish River in Espanola. The
4	description fell short of indicating where the nest was
5	located.
6	To date no one from the OMNR has
7	contacted the author of Tail Feathers to see if he
8	knows where the nesting site is located. I suspect
9	that the author had a pretty good idea of where the
10	site was.
11	There has to be more effective
12	encouragement put forth by the proponent to gather
13	information from a variety of sources. It comes to
14	mind that the proponent has to talk to itself as well
15	as to other sources on information outside the
16	organization. In our experience people in different
17	divisions of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
18	don't share the information they may have, are not
19	trained to see other things, nor has there been an

Timber division counts trees, lands
division counts tonnes of gravel out of quarries, local
quarries, fish and wildlife division counts deer and
moose, conservation officers count convictions, parks
and outdoor recreation division count picnic tables.

effort to compile information.

•	inese people out in the field see a.
2	variety of other things other than their main
3	objectives and they must be encouraged and trained to
4	observe many things. Similarly, the public at large as
5	well as people from the private sector working on
6	public lands has to be encouraged and trained to
7	observe and report phenomena. Without a concerted
8	effort to gather information from a variety of sources
9	and compiling them into a usable form, we in Ontario
10	will never have a comprehensive baseline database from
11	which to effectively plan the land and water resources
12	for timber or anything else, the technology that exists
13	today to develop and implement a standardized computer
14	mapping system to record and update earth and life
15	science resource data in a visually mapped form.
16	A computerized mapping system is
17	important as it will allow the users to visually
18	integrate a large variety of data. A comprehensive
19	inventory in map form will enhance any planning
20	process. For timber management it will allow for the
21	least environmental impact and it will allow us to
22	renew timber and our other resources in the future.
23	Importantly our club has other concerns
24	with the existing planning process. In particular we
25	are concerned about Crown forestry management units not

Irwin 42144

1	currently under a forest management agreement that are
2	under the direct control and administration of the
3	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Some examples include the wastage of wood, particularly wood that could be used locally for fuelwood that has already been cut as opposed to cutting relatively mature hardwoods. We seem to be having problems coming to grips with this in the local area and obtaining access to this wood. Even if there was some way of organizing subcontractors in the local area to clean up and use the wood supply it would be better than just leaving it in the cut-over area.

Similarly we have concerns and have complained about garbage being left in harvested areas such as oil cans, broken machinery that are associated with timber harvesting. We also worry about effective regeneration of harvested areas being done by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and non-FMA areas. In our opinion there has to be more monitoring, evaluation and accountability of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources actions included in the planning process for these areas.

Whatever the results of these hearings, it is important that all the players play by the same rules. In addition, an important issue that affects

1	our club membership will be road access into harvested
2	areas. There has to be roads built into harvested
3	areas, as presently, that is the only feasible way to
4	get the harvested area out.
5	We would like to be able to use these
6	roads on a short-term basis for a variety of
7	recreational opportunities and experiences, however, in
8	many specific cases there may be other resources that
9	have to be protected. Access roads will have to be
10	abandoned or removed to protect other resources.
11	Our members would like to think that
12	there will be 'roadisaries' left on the land base. We
13	certainly do not want to see the street patterns of
1.4	Espanola laid out in an area such as Camp 12 in the
15	Upper Spanish River. This issue has some hard
1.6	challenges to be addressed and the planning process

Further considerations that are the club -- of the club -- the club has had or the components in the planning process that are missing or that are not addressed very well is the planning process is occurring because of people and what seems to be really missing is the social, heritage, cultural and economic components. The social, heritage, cultural and economic impacts have to be evaluated for

must deal with them.

the planning to be done is being done for people.

2	The last thing I would like to address to
3	the Board about, and I have deliberately avoiding
4	mentioning it until now, is the forest industry as a
5	whole and in particular the major parties of the
6	industry that have entered into forest management
7	agreements. They're major parties in these proceedings
	• •

8 and I am sure that they feel that they are caught

9 between a rock and a hard place.

The industry that is currently in forestry management agreements already has a lot of constraints imposed upon it. At the same time, they also have a lot of responsibility for renewing timber resources. They're audited on their efforts, work and manage of the resource.

area, the FMA holders have been making the effort to live up to their obligations. Importantly, although most of them are corporate entities, they are made up of individual people. As individual people, they have vested concerns. They want to remain working in this area. They would like to think that there will be opportunities for their children to work in the forest industry in the future.

They also realize that there is an

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1	opportunity in the forest industry to have a renewable
2	resource that can be utilized for a long time not only
3	for wood products, but for a variety of other values.
4	I suspect that some of these grassroot
5	values and concerns have gotten through to the
6	corporate entity and there has been considerable change
7	in the way this industry conducts its business.
8	Importantly, the forestry industry needs
9	a planning process that is streamlined which is what a
LO	class environmental assessment is intended to do. The
11	planning process has to be comprehensive so that the
12	industry and the proponent does not have to conduct
13	environmental assessments every time for relatively
L4	small structures such as bridges.
15	We don't ask for environmental assessment
.6	of a developer submitting a plan, a subdivision for
-	

of a developer submitting a plan, a subdivision for approval that may just happen to be on prime agricultural land. However, we do have a substantial planning process at the muncipal level that is relatively streamlined and allows us to protect such resources from planning subdivision. A similar planning process is needed for our public lands.

I hope that this Board will take into consideration some of the comments I have presented here this evening on behalf of the Espanola Game & Fish

1	Protective Association and we look forward to hearing						
2	and reading about any recommendations you might make on						
3	this particular class environmental assessment.						
4	Thank you.						
5	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.						
6	Irwin.						
7	Does anyone have a question for Mr.						
8	Irwin.						
9	Ms. Blastorah?						
10	MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Irwin, I understand						
11	from your comments that your society has been actively						
12	involved in various projects locally with the Ministry						
13	of Natural Resources.						
14	Can I assume from that that you are also						
15	active in providing the kind of baseline data that you						
16	have been talking about, where you are aware of it,						
17	obviously?						
18	MR. IRWIN: Yes, we do try to do that. I						
19	personally try to do that. For instance, we are						
20	monitoring wood nesting boxes on the Bass Pond project.						
21	They were installed about a year ago and we were out						
22	last February and we checked all the boxes to see what						
23	the results were from nesting activity in that previous						
24	spring.						
25	The results were tabulated and given to						

1	the local office here and the other partner in this
2	venture is Ducks Unlimited Canada and they also have
3	that information as well.

1.3

I think the other thing that's really important to understand is there's a lot of people out there that use the resource, particularly in this area because it's so close at hand and there is going to be people out there that know where things are and they are not going to say too much.

I know if I knew that there was a golden eagle nesting site I would be really careful about where I was going to tell and who I was going to tell where that site was for some obvious reasons. I would think they're obvious because I wouldn't want too many people messing around with it. And I think the public at large has a lot of information out there, regular people and they need to be encouraged and trained how to bring that together.

MS. BLASTORAH: Do you think if there were some kind of a structure put forward by the Ministry to encourage people to bring that kind of information forward to the Ministry, like the kind of local advisory committees that we have heard about here this evening, would that assist in capturing that information for the Ministry, do you think?

1 MR. IRWIN: If the structure is simple 2 enough that most people can utilize it and understand 3 it. 4 I'm with an association rather than an advisory committee and we've been pretty lucky in the 5 6 local area that we do communicate with the Ministry of 7 Natural Resources and we've had meeting with them and 8 we let them know our concerns and stuff, but there's 9 got to be a -- there has to a structural thing there that really encourage people to get in and it's got to 10 11 be formalized a little bit otherwise it just won't 12 work, and it's got to be simple. 13 You know, it could be -- if you are going 14 to do some reporting data, maybe what it's got to be is a little postcard and people got them and you give them 15 16 out to people and say: Look, if you are out hunting or 17 you are out snowmobiling, especially in winter, and you 18 see a moose yard where you haven't seen one before, you know write it down, give the approximate location. 19 20 Then if you had somebody recording that 21 information and put it into -- you know, however you 22 can do a mapping system, that information is vital and 23 important and I think there's a lot of it out there 24 that we're not tapping.

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Those are my questions,

MS. BLASTORAH:

1 Madam Chair.

2	I don't know whether Mr. Irwin is							
3	familiar with the panels of evidence that have been							
4	presented by both the Ministry and the Industry, but							
5	for his information perhaps I could refer him to Panel							
6	7 of the Ministry's evidence, which we would be happy							
7	to provide him with if we can get an address after the							
8	hearing, and that contains the Ministry's evidence in							
9	writing at least on background data collection for the							
1.0	timber management planning process and we could give							
11	him the numbers of the transcript volumes that relate							
12	to that evidence.							
13	In addition, I could also refer him to							
1.4	Panel 16 of the Ministry's evidence which has a lot of							
1.5	information about additional initiatives and studies							
6	which are being undertaken in relation to the effects							
.7	of timber management activities on various types of							
.8	wildlife and so on and the effectiveness of the							
.9	guidelines given that he raised the concern about other							
20	species than moose and so on.							
21	MADAM CHAIR: Would that be useful to							
2	you, Mr. Irwin, or do you care to have that							
3	information?							
4	MR. IRWIN: Yes, I would.							
5	MADAM CHAIR: All right.							

1	MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps if Mr. Irwin
2	could just speak to one of the district staff, he
3	probably would somebody recognize someone in the
4	audience, we could make that available to him.
5	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
6	Irwin.
7	MR. IRWIN: Thank you.
8	MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Ed Burt here?
9	Good evening, Mr. Burt.
10	ED BURT, Sworn
11	MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, could I just
12	clarify for the record, is Mr. Burt's name spelled
13	B-u-r-t or B-e-r-t.
14	MR. BURT: B-u
15	MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.
16	MR. BURT: Madam Chair and Mr. Martel, I
17	want to thank you in advance for this opportunity. I
18	was part of a coalition two or three years ago that
19	planned to be a part of the environmental assessment
20	hearings maybe from beginning to end, but that's a long
21	story and it serves no purpose to mention any of those
22	things. So I didn't know I was going to be able to
23	participate om any of them until yesterday and so I
24	have no written brief, but I just wanted to mention a
25	couple of things some of my background.

Τ	I live on Manitoulin Island. I've been
2	trying to become an organic farmer for 41 years now and
3	I have some property on Manitoulin and some woodlands
4	and I got to know trees very fairly intimately when I
5	was 14 because I quit school when I was 13 and went
6	working in the woods with a sweet saw. Until I learned
7	how to sharpen it, I was in pretty close contact with
8	some individual trees for long period of time until I
9	got them cut down and I have reforested some land. I
10	have had a woodlot plan on my property that I worked
11	with MNR with for quite a few years now on one ridge of
12	hardwood and I also have some mixed forest land.
13	I've also hunted in northern Ontario for
14	at least 40 years now. I think I've probably walked as
15	far as the average hunter and fisherperson in northern
16	Ontario and I just come to this meeting with a lot
17	of well, a lot of concerns.
18	My vested interests, I guess, are the
19	facts that my wife and I raised six children on our
20	farm and we have some grandchildren now and some of
21	them like living in the north and I have some pretty, I
22	think, valid concerns about the future of the northern
23	forests.
24	I have got some information here and I

haven't got it put together very well, but I read a

T	little I looked at a little bulletin when I was
2	coming in of What are Forests For and that seems to
3	interest me quite bit-because I think when we talk
4	about timber management we have to start we have to
5	talk about water management and air management, and I'm
6	quite sure that with the number of pages of material
7	that you talked about accumulating so far that there is
8	certainly nothing that I can add, but anyway, I want to
9	probably say some things over again.
10	One of the things that I'm really
11	concerned about and I was I have been on national
12	and Ontario environmental networks going on to two
13	decades now and I've been following a lot of
14	environmental issues and, of course, the one that
15	concerns me the most I guess at the moment is the whole
16	climate change crisis.
17	Just yesterday, I got a little bulletin
18	here from Friends of Earth and I've been following this
19	of course, but I think this is pretty pertinent and
20	frightening information for me when it talks about a
21	United Nation scientist saying that:
22	"Climate change will have devastating
23	effects on millions of people, animals
24	and plants over the next century unless
25	emissions of carbon dioxide, CO2 and

1	other greenhouse gases are quickly cut by
2	more than 60 per cent."
3	They are talking too about the U.S.
4	government's telex that leaked a little bit of
5	information to Friends of Earth that showed that Canada
6	supported the U.S. 'go slow approach'.
7	The other thing, the other paragraph:
8	"The Great Lakes may drop by as much as
9	eight feet. Northern forests like those
10	covering Canada's precambrian shield
11	unable to cope with rapid climate change
12	will be damaged and will perhaps die."
13	Well, I don't know whether any of that is
14	even remotely true. It's amazing that an awful lot of
15	scientists are saying these things.
16	Another little piece of information I was
17	reading just recently is from the American Association
18	for the Advancement of Science and in here it talks
19	about how we used to think that the oceans were the
20	main carbon sink and now we are beginning to believe
21	more that the northern boreal forests of Canada are
22	significantly greater absorbers of atmospheric carbon.
23	It goes to to say the number of tonnes we
24	produce, in the area of 6.6 billion tonnes dumped into
25	the atmosphere each year and it talks about the

-	noteners forest appear to pray a much greater fore than						
2	previously believed in scrubbing man-made carbon.						
3	So this makes me wonder when I have						
4	walked the forests for 40 years in northern Ontario and						
5	believe today, I hope I could be proven wrong, that						
6	MNR's track records in forest management are appalling						
7	and I just have gone back and looked at some areas that						
8	were reforested. The figures sound great, the numbers						
9	of trees planted sounds great, but when I go back and						
10	look at some of those areas and really wonder when the						
11	next time around comes and we go to harvest these trees						
12	what the yield is going to be like. I wonder about the						
13	carbon sink of the new growth forests and I really						
14	wonder about our whole environmental awareness, and						
15	I'll mentioned a little, wee, tiny thing out another						
16	bulletin that I have here that a friend of mine from						
17	Ottawa sent me just recently.						
18	He said it was some sort of a leaked						
19	document that the Ministry of Natural Resources had put						
20	together, hired a big team of consultants and it's a						
21	study on the reduction of energy related greenhouse gas						
22	emissions, and this is just the executive summary.						
23	One of the things that it does in here,						
24	and maybe I'm getting away from the subject, but I						
25	don't think so, it mentions it measures the amount of						

1	methane gas that we produce from landfill sites in
2	Canada and it's really significant. It talks about
3	and this is another gas that contributes to the, you
4	know, to global warming. It's third down the list from
5	coal mines in the petroleum industry and landfills are
6	next.

My friend in Ottawa said that the government knows all about this, but they don't think that it's a good thing for the Canadian people to know so they haven't made it public yet. I read this document and it really frankly frightens me. I had an awful lot of things I could do today, but, you know, you do what you think is the best thing to do that particular day.

putting -- that we talk all the time about logging. I know everybody that's been up here, I'm sure, hasn't talked about logging and forest management, but I'm not convinced and I've got 6- or 700 acres of forest of my own and every time -- I know people that refer to forests and they don't call them trees or forests they refer to them as sustainable fiber.

Boy, that really bothers me and it bothers me a lot to think that, you know, that we can set aside some little parks and preserve something and

then we feel pretty good about it.

On my farm I had a plan with MNR and one of the stipulations in managing my forest was that they said I had to fence my cattle out of the woods and I told them that if I was going to have to do that I wouldn't enter into the management agreement, and they said: Well, it was in the agreement, and I said:

Well, I don't care what's in the agreement, I'm in the agreement too and I'm not going to do it and the reason that I'm not going to do is that I have some wetlands on my farm and I want to maintain them.

rest on their way to some other place, resting place until they get to where they are going to nest. Parks don't do that for us and so I said: I am maintaining the wetlands, I'm trying to make a living on my farm and I also want to integrate in with as much of the wilderness and the natural setting as I can and so if I -- but what I will do is, if you are going to give me a little bit of money to cut some of these weed trees down and if you find out later that the way I managed the forest with my livestock - and I have to have some livestock because I've got some kids that need a lot of pairs of boots every year - I will have to pay the money back. So that was the agreement that we had and

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1	1t	was	a	workable	agreement.

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2 They were quite honest people. When we went to work with the trees, it was a clearcut piece of 3 4 forest when I got it, it was a dirty mess, and I have been working 40 years to make it into something that might be useful some day and I realize how long it 7 takes.

> The forest management managers admitted that they didn't know much of what they were doing and I thought that was a great place to start because I didn't either, and now after almost 40 years I have 65 acres of hardwood on my farm that still have some sheep running around through it and I guess my daughter's horses, and a cattle occasionally, that now I'm starting to feel proud of, but it takes a long, long time.

When I see how perhaps some day in the future we are going to end up with a huge plantation in northern Ontario, a man-made plantation and when we're going to probably need a lot more fiber, if that's the word to use, than we need now, when we are going to need a lot more of a carbon sink than we need now because it seems that there is a lot -- after the sink that we have is doing its job, there is a lot of carbon dioxide left over.

1	As I walked the forests, I see thousands
2	and thousands of miles of timber roads. One of my
3	friends recently come back from a moose hunting trip
4	and he said that he travelled 1,600 miles on timber
5	roads with a pretty good late model car, and I just
6 .	wonder how much carbon we can absorb out of the
7	atmosphere if we had planted all them bloody roads into
8	these back there when we should have. So I really keep
9	wondering as I walk around my woods, you know, what are
10	trees for.
11	I don't know whether I can run this
12	projector. If I could get somebody to go through two
13	or three little things, I've got a couple of other
14	little points that I'd like to make and I don't want to
15	take up too much of anybody's time. I want to show
16	these little slides and I don't even know in what
17	sequence they are in, but maybe when I see them I'll
18	know. I hope my wife hasn't changed it for some of her
19	home movies or something.
20	You don't know how to run it either.
21	That would be okay if it was made a little plainer.
22	Anyway, you are going to have to use your
23	imagination there. All that is is just where one big
24	spruce tree fell down about 45 miles north of Highway

17 where I go for some -- a little bit of hunting and a

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1	lot of mediation several times a year. And all you see
2	underneath where that tree fell over is some bare sand
3	and some rock and, you know, people tell how long it
4	takes to grow a tree. Well, I can tell you how long it
5	takes to grow some where I live and we have a lot more
6	heat units and a lot better soil than there is there
7	and it takes a heck of a lot longer than the average
8	person tell me it takes.
9	So, anyway, just move on to the other
10	slide. No, that's the same one.
11	Well, that's just a piece of forest and
12	there's a little tree in here I want you to see, but
13	where these trees fall down and you have to watch and
14	see how the feather mosses start to grow and how the
15	leaves fall and they collect needles and eventually
16	just move it on to the next one there.
17	There you see the ground floor starting
18	to make a pattern where you can get some moisture, and
19	the next one. I guess well, anyway, forget about
20	that one. That's wrong. Move on to the next one.
21	Well, that tree there. I am wondering

Well, that tree there, I am wondering about that tree. A lot of people think that that tree shouldn't even be there, we shouldn't have old growth trees in our forest. There is an awful lot of scientists now that are saying maybe that's not such a

- 1 bad idea. Look at all the carbon that that tree is 2 taking out of the atmosphere. Would that tree be 3 better off -- you know, some people when they see that 4 tree, it's amazing, they can't see that tree, all they 5 can see is rolls and rolls of toilet paper. Personally 6 I see it as a tree. 7 Well, anyway, I'm not so sure about -- I 8 used to think that when it got big enough to make a 2x4 9 it should be cut, but with our whole global warming 10 we've got a whole new thing coming at us and, you know, 11 we better be right. We better be on the right side of 12 history on this one. 13 Okay, move on to the next one. 14 Okay. I will move away from the trees 15 and I want to talk about water. You missed some of the 16 slides there on the other one, I hope you don't do that 17 on this one. 18 Anyway, I've been a member of 19 environmental groups for years and just recently I've 20 been at three meetings of Great Lakes United which is a 21 coalition around the Great Lakes and I've listened to 22 horror stories about persistent toxins and the only way 23 we can get rid of persistent toxins is to allow a lot
 - If we are talking about global warming

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of clean water to move into the Great Lake system.

1	and the Great Lakes possibly dropping by seven feet,
2	just think of the devastation that that can cause
3	Ontario. And one of the things that forests are about,
4	you know, the trees are the mothers of our rivers.
5 -	Anyway, I was standing at the lake there,
6	so let's go upstream a little bit because I want to
7	show you a couple there's some of the freshest, most
8	beautiful water in the world, you know, and by the time
9	is gets beyond Toronto it's a sewer and that's only 45
10	miles north of Highway 17, and if we don't protect and
11	be the stewards of the land and protect that water
12	nobody else is going to. And if we clearcut large
13	areas and let them turn into desert-like places where
14	trees won't grow, that water dries up.
15	You can bring water back on land. I've
16	got a stream now that I honestly believe is going to
17	run for maybe eigth months of the year now on my farm,
18	that there wasn't any water there when I moved there.
19	I'm not sure whether I'll live long enough to see that
20	stream run, but it does run some right now.
21	Turn on to the next slide there.
22	Now, there is another one there that to a
23	lot of people that looks like a lot of paper towels and
24	I want to show you what that thing really is if you
25	will just move on to the next slide.

4.	All right. This is the series or springs
2	at the bottom of that little hill that feeds that
3	little stream that feeds the lake, that puts fresh
4	water into lake Huron in the north channel. So maybe
5	there is one more there that I want you to no,
6	that's the same one.
7	That projector doesn't work as good as
8	the one I have out in the truck.
9	Well, I will move away from that again.
10	I hope we get those other film. The one other thing I
11	wanted to talk about is MNR's complete lack of
12	management in return in terms of remote waterways.
13	I've had all my children up there and
14	I've had friends and I've had co-ed groups. You can't
15	find where I camp up there after the first rain because
16	all the tracks are washed away in the sand and so
17	nobody will every know that I was every there.
18	But that area right there, now I think
19	when you just get beyond that far pine tree on a clear
20	day you can hear chainsaws and that really bothers me
21	because if Ontario now is small enough that we have to
22	destroy those remote waterways and put roads into
23	them you know, if you can drive to a lake, you can
24	fly to it or you can canoe to it or you can walk to it
25	and those are the some of the most beautiful places on

- the face of the earth and we're losing them every time
 somebody bulldozes a road down to the lake.
- And-that's -- you know, that's our heritage, that's my grandchildren's heritage and I don't believe that my grandchildren are going to be able to go there. I remember being there with a co-ed group one time and they were just a mixed bag of people that I picked up. On Sunday morning they said -- well, one of the kids laughed and said, you know, we should be going to church today and I said: We are, down on that log by the lake, and I went down and sat on the log and it wasn't very long until they all came down there. There was about 11 of them.

And you know, and we all talked about some pretty terrific things that day and they were a real mix bag of tricks, and I don't think that they will be able to lift up their eyes onto the hills from whence they come needing my help, because I think the hill now in the near future is going to be a bald rock, and that's a pretty sad picture for me because I think probably after I will get home today I will put that one away somewhere and I will probably never look at that picture again because that area next time I go up there is not going to be like that, and I think that is really too bad.

There is one other picture of a reservoir of water I need, and then that will be it. Do you move that thing by hand? Okay. That is not it, that is the other. No, that is not it. Back it up. That is it right there.

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Well, there's another thing that I wanted to talk about and that is reservoirs of water. If there was a small town anywhere on the face of the earth that had that reservoir in their backyard, they couldn't be a price tag on it, and there's dozen of those up north that are being totally devastated by logging. I have got nothing against logging, I have been cutting timber all my life in my woods and I've got more timber now on my land than when I started and I cut it every year. But that area right there is an area where there are many of them in the north and they are being lost every day. And those areas, in my view, need to be mapped out and restored for water to keep the Great Lakes clean and fresh, and you can go to those little springs where I looked -- where you seen in the previous picture that water level never changes any more than one or two inches.

I have gone up there and walked that area after heavy rains. You can get down on the same log and drink out of the same spring, and I can go up there

L	in the middle of the summer when it's dry and it's the
2	same, and that area there is there again is on the
3	plan and it's on the chopping block. That's what it is
1	for the very near future in northern Ontario. We are
5	going to lose that one too.

And how many more can we lose before we realize that we, you know, as the Great Lakes start going down from global warming, if that's the case, how valuable are reservoirs like that going to be. I mean, I don't have any answers but I have a lot of questions. But if I was running — if I was MNR and I was running our northern forests I wouldn't let anybody within two or three miles of that area under any circumstances, unless maybe he had a canoe and that would be all.

And to see those things and to see them being destroyed, and I can show you lots of them that have been, and I can show you still a very few that are still there, that one is still there, but five years from now I wonder. And so I think there's a tremendous amount of urgency.

And when I was looking through these pictures and I saw that one I said: Well, I have got to go to Espanola today because the panel has to see that particular picture because we can't afford to lose that water in the future. I know all about jobs and

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1	logging and all the rest of it, but we have to somehow
2	or other straighten out our priorities and figure out
3	what, you know, what our northern forests are really
4	for.
5	So I think you can turn that thing off
6	now. And I one of the things I listened to today or
7	the radio, on I guess it was the Morning Side, somebody
8	said that nobody does anything in Canada voluntarily.
9	I thought that was a terrible statement. Surely, that
10	can't be true. But, you know, if we don't freeze some
11	of these waterways, if we don't freeze some of these
12	natural water reservoirs, then northern Ontario will
13	lose them. If we don't freeze somehow or other our
14	remote waterways, we will lose them too.
15	And I have worked with people from MNR in
16	my woodlot, I like them, but the policy of MNR in the
17	past just bothers the life out of me and I don't think
18 .	that I don't think that MNR is protecting our
19	forests that we hold and trust at all and I think they
20	are acting as brokers, more like brokers for commodity
21	items.
22	And I know that that's a pretty sad note
23	to stop on, but thanks for letting me speak to the
24	panel.

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MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

1 Burt. Will you be leaving copies of your slides with 2 us or you will want to take those? 3 MR. BURT: Oh, I would be happy to leave 4 them with you, yeah, or make some -- send them or 5 something. 6 MADAM CHAIR: Normally when the Board 7 sees slides or photographs, we keep a copy for our records. 8 9 MR. BURTON: Okay. 10 MADAM CHAIR: Perhaps we can get your --11 MR. BURTON: You can have them. You're 12 welcome to them to make copies and then send them to 13 me. Can you do that? 14 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, we would do that. 15 MS. BLASTORAH: Perhaps I can volunteer, 16 Mrs. Koven, to have copies of those made and have the slides returned to Mr. Burt through the district office 17 18 here. 19 MADAM CHAIR: Is that agreeable to you, 20 Mr. Burt? 21 MR. BURT: Fine. 22 MS. BLASTORAH: We can do that. 23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much. 24 Shall We give those an exhibit number 25 then?

1	MS. BLASTORAH: Yes. I'm not sure how
2	many slides there were altogether.
3	MR. BURT: Well, there were more than we
4	showed anyway.
5	MS. BLASTORAH: I'm assuming, Mr. Burt,
6	those were all taken by you; were they?
7	MR. BURTON: Well, yes. But, yeah, I can
8	do a lot better job of looking after pigs than I can
9	taking pictures, so I apologize for them, yeah.
10	MADAM CHAIR: Why don't we give Mr.
11	Burt's slides Exhibit No. 1319.
12	EXHIBIT NO. 1319: Package of slides presented by Mr. Burt.
13	MI. Buit.
L 4	MADAM CHAIR: And once they are prepared
L5	we will put on the record how many there are.
16	MS. BLASTORAH: And maybe I could just
L7	ask Mr. Burt if he could give us some idea when those
L8	were taken. Were they all taken at the same time or
L9	over I gather it may have been over a period of
20	time?
21	MR. BURT: They were all taken within the
22	last couple of years.
23	MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.
24	MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone have a question
25	for Mr. Burt?

1	(no response)
2	Thank you very much.
3	MR. BURTON: Thanks.
4	MADAM CHAIR: Is Grant Janeway here?
5	Hello, Mr. Janeway. Would you care to
6	swear in your evidence?
7	GRANT JANEWAY, Sworn
8	MR. JANEWAY: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, my
9	name is Grant Janeway. I am the Mayor of the Town of
10	Massey and Chairman of the LaCloche Foothills Mayors
11	and Reeves Association.
12	For the record, the Town of Massey is 12
13	miles west of Espanola. It has a population of
14	approximately 1,200 people and up to last week we had a
15	workforce of approximately 300, about 55 per cent of
16	which were employed directly and indirectly in the
17	forest industry. The events of the last week have
18	substantially increased that percentage.
19	I want to thank you for this opportunity
20	to make this presentation on behalf of the Town of
21	Massey and the surrounding area. I can only hope that
22	my remarks closely and fairly represent the views of
23	our ratepayers.
24	There is no way of knowing with any
25	certainty, short of holding public hearings and clearly

that is your responsibility. I do not envy you this
task, it is a heavy one. You are, in effect, the final
step in the total planning process. Your decision will
affect the use of thousands of kilometres of public
land and a million people in northern Ontario. Some
rogue suggested that the model of all planners were the
words of Daniel in Charles Moore's - Daniel H. Burnham,
in approximately 1921, that was "make no little plans,
they have no magic to stir man's blood." Certainly
this timber management plan didn't violate that model.
Some 13 years ago I was introduced to the
public planning process as the first Chairman of the
Sables/Spanish River Planning Board. This Board
encompasses virtually all of the District of Sudbury
west of the region Municipality of Sudhury analyding

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encompasses virtually all of the District of Sudbury
west of the region, Municipality of Sudbury excluding
essentially Espanola and Township of Merrick. The
Spanish River Indian Reserve lying immediately south of
Massey and extending westward more or less to the
Algoma/Sudbury border, for some unGodly reason lies

entirely in the District of Algoma.

A far-sighted planner from the community planning branch advised me that the task ahead of the planning board in preparing the necessary official plan and zoning by-laws would be lengthy and difficult. You have about a half dozen provincial ministries and as

1	many	munic	ipalities	and	roads	boards,	they	would	all
2	have	to be	appeased						

Then, as now, the preferred and usual proces involved the selection of a consulting firm and essentially handing the process over to them. They would, I was told, hold very brief preliminary hearings scurry off to Toronto and prepare a draft document.

They would then bring it back north for a review and then all hell would break lose. This was usually followed by usually up to three years of argument, amendment, more hearings and more amendments. Finally, a document that most would accept and nobody really liked would emerge.

I read a half dozen or so of those official plans and surprisingly they all looked the same. We began to look at alternatives and finally it was agreed that we could hire a qualified planner and do it ourselves. Of course the cost couldn't exceed that of a consulting firm.

And this raises the question of just what price are we prepared for quality. It is my understanding that that was the first time in northern Ontario a joint planning board in a rural area was allowed to prepare an official plan without a consultant. The process took about 18 months and the

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1	document stands today virtually unamended.
2	The process of course wasn't easy. Th
3	were as many positions as there were people and
4	organizations with standing on the issues. It is fa
5	to say that there were even different positions with
6	the Ministry of Natural Resources.
7	There were, I believe, two lessons to
8	learned from this process. First, it is important

There were, I believe, two lessons to be learned from this process. First, it is important indeed absolutely necessary that the planning process be entirely carried out by professionals living in the communities involved.

Secondly, and even more important, there must be serious consideration given to who actually has standing and how to weight the evidence and concerns of those with standing.

Clearly in the environmental assessment before you now it could be construed that all residents of Ontario would have standing. We are dealing entirely with Crown lands in the right of the Province of Ontario. You are undoubtedly aware that the last Minister of Natural Resources eliminated a broad range of activities from provincial parks. This decision was made entirely without public input and normal hearings. I understand that even Natural Resources personnel were unaware that this decision was to be taken.

1	There was no undue public outcry in the
2	press, indeed, the Toronto Star applauded the move.
3	Not so in northern Ontario. It brought a decided chill
4	to the air and an uncertainty of what the future might
5	hold.
6	The arbitrary decisions the current
7	government made with regards to Crown land in the
8	Temagami area has further cooled the atmosphere in
9	northern Ontario. Certainly that draft I suspect has
10	and will continue to pervade these hearings. Even in
11	southern Ontario there has been arbitrary decisions
12	made by Cabinet with regards to future land use.
L3	For example, a future and largely
14	unplanned city. Hither to, the Ontario Municipal Board
.5	and more recently your Environmental Assessment Board
.6	were the principal instruments that kept the
. 7	conflicting views and interests regarding land use in
. 8	the province from outright conflict, though not
.9	perfect, there has been a delicate balance maintained
20	between conflicting tensions. As a mayor, I'm
21	concerned that this balance had been perceptibly
22	shifting lately. This gives me a serious cause for
23	concern.
2.4	I stated earlier that in my view if the
25	planning process is to be successful, it must be done

1.	by professionals on the ground to be effective. Even
2	more important, there must be serious consideration
3	given to who has standing in the process and the
4	respective weight given to each group who claims
5	standing.

In the vastness of northern Ontario there is a real and growing concern that decisions have been taken that have had nothing to do with the planning process, much less by professionals in the area affected.

Further there is a perception that the question of priorities has been unduly influenced by the political and not the planning process. It needs to be said right now that there is an overriding need to ensure in the planning process that environmental concerns become paramount and not subservient to other competing interests. Failure here will leave our children the worst possible legacy. Canada and Ontario in particular are amongst the worse desecrators of the environment in the plan. Vickie Keith summarized it better than I ever could by comparing her recent attempt to swim across Lake Ontario to swimming in a veritable sewer.

Nevertheless we must take care to carefully distinguish between what are real and

L	legitimate environmetal concerns and what is
2 .	emotionalism and what is sensationalism, specifically
3	the air we-breath, the water we drink, the preservation
1	of wildlife and their habitat, our fisheries, the
5	balance of our soils, the greenhouse effect, the ozone
5	layer, our production of garbage, are all frighteningly
7	immediate concerns.

Historically and in the timber management before us now, the Ministry of Natural Resources has on balance done a credible job, if not altogether perfect in addressing legitimate environmental concerns. Had the Ministry of the Environment done equally as well, we would be not in the environmental mess we now find ourselves; interestingly MOE plans in Toronto and the Ministry of Natural Resources primarily locally.

It is worth noting that the residents of northern Ontario have acted as better policemen of their employers, usually resource-based industries than had their counterparts in southern Ontario, particularly on environmental issues.

I did not need to read chapter and verse but I believe Mr. Martel, whose record speaks for itself, would concur. Personally I have on many occasions been vocally critical of some of our northern industries including E.B. Eddy, to say nothing of Inco,

1	Falconbridge, Rio Algom, Denison, CIL, et cetera.
2	I can, nevertheless in all conscience sit
3	here today and say I'm justifiably proud of the record
4	set by E.B. Eddy in the last number of years. I will
5	not suggest that any of them are saints, they aren't;
6	there has, however, been a healthy attention between
7	our own residents, our own politicians and these
8	companies.
9	The same tensions exist in the Ministry
. 0	of Natural Resources. It is not at all unusual to find
.1	personnel from that industry on an individual basis
.2	quietly lobbying fish and game clubs and countless
.3	other such organizations to ensure their individual and
. 4	professionals opinions are given a thorough airing
.5	outside the Ministry. That is the democratic way and
.6	no, the names are not available.
.7	The process has not been sensational,
.8	rarely newsworthy and seldom if ever does it involve
.9	environmentalists, at least in the pejorative sense of
20	the word; rather there is an ongoing concern and effort
1	from all northerners trying to take better care of our
22	heritage.
13	Again, southern Ontario has a lot of
4	catching up to do on balance. This brings me back,

albeit after a circular route, to the question of

25

1	standing in the matter at hand. Clearly northern
2	Ontario in general has demonstrated the desire and
3	ability to improve on our environmental record, a
4	steady process if not all together enough for the "nay
5	sayers". Based on the record, I believe that the
6	residents of northern Ontario deserve and are entitled
7	to proportionately greater standing and weight than our
8	numbers alone would otherwise justify in this timber
9	management plan.

justice in the matter. In cases before the Ontario

Municipal Board standing is usually determined quite

simply by one's proximity to a proposed development or

undertaking. All of Ontario, indeed all of Canada, has
benefitted tremendously by the efforts of the residents

of northern Ontario.

It was mentioned more than once during this current election campaign a net of \$2- to \$4-billion accrues to Queen's Park annually from the labours of northern residents and the north's natural resources. Considering that there is a real reluctance to part with very much of that money and that is a matter of public record, it would seem only proper that they lose by default any significant natural right to determine how the northern land base and its resources

is the predominant view here in northern Ontario. It is true that all of the province is subject to the same environmental laws and regulations. I would submit that this timber management plan meets this universal criteria.

It is my sincere belief that the inevitable disputes, disagreements and tensions arising from conflicting interests should be resolved in favour of the residents of northern Ontario. Northern residents have taken a number of crushing blows in the last several years. I trust they don't need complete reiteration once again tonight.

Nevertheless, during the last few weeks virtually 2,000 workers and their families in Elliott Lake have been dealt a devastating and crushing blow, a permanent one. There have been I hope only temporary layoffs here in Espanola and Nairn Centre. Even the eternal optimist Michael Wilson all but concedes that we are on the verge of a recession.

I can tell you that before the layoffs of last week fully 50 to 60 per cent of the residents of Massey and surrounding Township of the Spanish River were either senior citizens, UI recipients, on WCB or

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2	Concern has been expressed to me recently
3	that our relatively low housing costs, at least by
4	southern Ontario standards, are attracting a
5	significant number of families already receiving social
6	assistance from right across the province. To say that
7	these trends are worrisome to local mayors and council
8	would be an understatement, particularly in view of
9	senior governments downloading costs and
10	responsibilities.

In your efforts to resolve conflicting interests I would implore you to remember the significant constraints that might further burden our fragile economy, might well have catastrophic results on the men, women and children of our municipalities.

None of our ratepayers ask for or want any relaxation in standards as required under previous timber management plans. However, the track record of MNR planners and most companies which operate under this timber management plan is pretty darned good and improving. We must continue to improve and protect our environment.

Our ratepayers or residents will accept nothing else. Do not, however, confuse legitimate environmental concerns with those raised by the

_	professional environmentalists. Who are these
2	professionals?
3	A pilot friend flew over to Temagami to
4	see first-hand what was going on during their most
5 .	recent logging fuhrer. He was absolutely dumbfounded
6	to see the number of people resplendent in their Kodiak
7	boots, hundred dollar Tilleys and neatly pressed forest
8	jackets. A rain storm finally marked the end of the
9	day's protest whereupon they all rushed off to their
LO	chartered aircraft and returned to Toronto.
11	In summary then, please don't lower any
L2	legitimate standards but if you must err in this
L3	process, please err in favour of our residents, their
14	jobs and their families and not the Tilley hat crowd.
L5	Friedrich Durrenmatt in his book, The
16	Physicist said in 1962, "the more humans proceed by
L7	plan the more effectively they may be hit by accident".
L8	In simpler English, we know that you have to plan but
19	don't kill us in the process. An economic accident we
20	don't need. There is indeed a chill in the air these
21	days, please don't make it an Arctic blast.
22	Thank you very much.
23	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, your Worship.
24	Does anyone have a question for Mr.
25	Taneuay?

1	(no response)
2	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.
3	MR. JANEWAY: Thank you.
4	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Terry Jones?
5	TERRY JONES, Sworn
6	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Terry Jones has given
7	the Board a written submission, it is a one-page
8	letter.
9	Please go ahead, Mr. Jones.
10	MR. JONES: Thank you very much for the
11	opportunity to speak here tonight, Madam Chair, Mr.
12	Martel.
13	I would just like to say something about
14	my background and my feelings on what I see happening.
15	I was born in Espanola and I have lived here ever since
16	with the exception of five years while I was away
17	attending university.
18	Our family enjoys the outdoors and we
19	were just as concerned about the forest and the
20	environment as anyone. My father and I have travelled
21	up the West Ranch Broad many times either fishing and
22	hunting and I'm happy to say that E.B. Eddy is looking
23	after our forests.
24	I have also seen many improvements in the
25	air and water quality in the past several years in

Jones 42184

1	Espanola, as Eddy has invested millions of dollars in
2	pollution abatement programs. I guess what I want to
3	tell you is that I think the forest industry, along
4	with the Ministry of Natural Resources are doing a
5	great job in looking after our forests and I want to
6	see things continue as is for many years.
7	We don't want any more parks up here. We
8	already have our wilderness. Thank you very much.
9	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Jones. We
.0	will make Mr. Jones' letter Exhibit 1320.
.1	EXHIBIT NO. 1320: One-page letter presented by Mr.
.2	Terry Jones.
L3	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.
4	The Board will take a 10-minute break now
.5	and we will return to hear the rest of the speakers.
16	Thank you.
17	Recess taken at 8:40 p.m.
18	On resuming at 8:50 p.m.
19	MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies
20	and gentlemen.
21	The Board will now call on Mr. Doug
22	Ogsden to make the next presentation.
23	DOUG OGSDEN, Sworn
24	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Ogsden has given the
25	Board a four-page written submission which will be

1	EXHIBIT 1321.
2	EXHIBIT NO. 1321: Four-page written presentation submitted by Mr. Doug Ogsden.
3	submitted by Mi. Doug Ogsden.
4	MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.
5	Ogsden.
6	MR. OGSDEN: Thank you. I would like to
7	take this opportunity on behalf of our club to thank
8	you for the opportunity to come before the Board this
9	evening to pass on some information for your
10	consideration.
11	My name is Doug Ogsden, I'm 53 years of
12	age. My position has been big game Chairman with
13	Copper Cliff Rod and Gun Club for a period of about 16
14	years. I've been a member of the Copper Cliff Rod and
15	Gun Club and the federation since about 1960.
16	Today I have come tonight I have come
17	to speak on behalf of the club and to pass on a lot of
18	my own personal observations. The objective of my
19	presentation tonight is to indicate to the Board on
20	behalf of our club membership, which averages somewhere
21	around 300 over the 50 years, it's up and down as most
22	clubs are, and on behalf of hundreds of anglers and
23	hunters who would like to express, I am sure, the need
24	for change in our current timber management practices
25	as they apply to Crown land. In doing this, I will

refer to personal observations and some records of

2	public meetings that I brought with me.
3	I'm sure we all in the room are aware
4	that not everyone can appear before a Board like this,
5	nor in most cases is there a great desire by a lot of
6	club members to do so. I, therefore, will try to pass
7	on concerns that we have discussed over the years
8	within the club and concerns that I have talked over
9	the years with other sportsmen at public meetings,
10	particularly in northeastern Ontario.
11	By way of qualification, it has been
12	suggested by the club that I have the gift of gap and
13	the seniority to speak for them and there is some of
14	the members here that I'm sure will be prepared to
15	vouch for that if asked.
16	I have hunted, fished and snowmobiled
17	extensively in northeastern Ontario over the past 40
18	years. I have observed cutting areas and practices
19	ranging from acceptable to deplorable in various forest
20	and Crown management units. I have chaired and
21	participated in numerous public meetings where forestry
22	
	practices were criticized and MNR was accused of doing
23	little or nothing to correct them.
24	I have been involved in the timber
25	management planning exercise in various capacities,

- enough to know that the process needs some improvement.
- I was present when a former Minister of Natural
- Resources tried to get organizations to oppose
- 4 environmental assessments associated with timber
- 5 planning. Trust me he said, most refused. That's
- 6 probably why we're here tonight.

practice of clearcutting.

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By way of observations, my first

been

observation will deal with a concern that has been

voiced across northern Ontario for many, many years

before probably I got involved in the conservation

movement and that is the concern for the forest

I have heard years and years of complaints at the club level and at public meetings about such things as the cuts along Highway 144 in the Gogama/Ramsey areas which were done during the 1950's and 1960's by a couple of companies who I believe no longer operate in this area. The strips along the highway were evident they were about 100 yards wide. These were beautiful stands of forest with nice undergrowth, great for wildlife.

Once you stepped through that hundred yards, you were in the edge of a two-by-three mile long by maybe mile to mile and a half, two mile wide clearcut.

1	West of Timmins, around Chapleau and the
2	Salton area, larger clearcuts have been observed by our
3	club members and concerns have been voiced over the
4	years about them. These clearcuts, I'm led to believe,
5	are small compared to some of the photos that I have
6	seen of clearcuts in northeastern Ontario, and I've
7	heard figures that some of them are ten miles long by
8	two to three miles wide.
9	MNR has been questioned about
10	clearcutting practices for years and the impact that
11	those clearcuts have, good, bad or otherwise on moose.
12	To date, to the best of my knowledge, there has been no
13	solid evidence for or against produced for user groups
14	to study.
15	There had been representatives from the
16	forest companies go to club meetings, there have been
17	representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources
18	attend club meetings and when they were asked about
19	clearcut practices and asked about their impact on big
20	game, especially moose, there always seemed to be a
21	flurry of activity which ended up with not very
22	definitive information to the members of the club. I
23	suggest that that's still very prevalent today.
24	Another area that has been brought up on
25	numerous occasions are examples of waste and a member

1	of the Espanola club made some reference to this
2	earlier. South of Sudbury in Wally Township off the
3	Killarney Road in the late 60's and early 70's, piles
4	of logs were left and left to rot.

this to the attention of MNR that there had been a softening of the market, there was no money in taking those logs and doing something with them and we had at that time photographs of the condition that we felt as conservationists were very bad use of our renewable natural resource. MNR as of late has referred to the Wally Township 60's episode as a bad example of cutting practices. I suggest that Sudbury MNR people still with MNR today are very well aware of that particular situation.

Abandoned vehicles, equipment, and buildings, as well as garbage, such as oil containers dotted the bush, and this comes up time and time again. Our club, as well as other clubs in Ontario, participate in a program called the Pitch-in Day Program where we go out and we clean up primarily Crown land and we have, as other clubs have, gone out and cleaned up forestry roads, access roads, roads that hunters and anglers and other viewers and users of wildlife use and in some instances we have taken the

1	liberty of removing some things that were left there by
2	the forester industry years ago.
3	I would like to note to the Board here
4	that I don't want to suggest that the doom and gloom of
5	the 50's and 60's is still prevalent all across the
6	province today. There have been changes, there have
7	been some good changes. I have been made aware of some
8	changes, particularly cutting practices, that I find
9	most acceptable and forestry practices up along the
10	West Branch Road.
11	I had an opportunity to tour the
12	Killarney in Wahnapitae Crown management Units and I
13	saw some excellent examples of what I would consider
14	good forest practices and cutting practices in those
15	areas. So there has been improvement.
16	However, there are still horror stories
17	that comes to the club from our members who are out
18	angling and hunting in various parts. Whether it's the
19	large companies that are to blame or whether it's the
20	subcontractors that they employ, I'm not so sure.
21	Ultimately, somebody has the responsibility for
22	ensuring that the forest is left with nothing but
23	footprints in it and that is not the case in many parts
24	of northeastern Ontario right now.
25	Reports of change and improvements have

been noted from other areas of northern Ontario and I'm

sure as the Board moves across the north they will hear

examples as I'm trying to give you here based on local

observations.

Access and access roads. During the 1950's and 60's, logging roads were gated and closed to the general public. Private access bypass only seemed to be the order of the day. Consequently, a great number of the public never got an opportunity to see what was going on up those roads. Once open in the early 70's, the public began to see evidence of cutting practices, the good, the bad and the ugly.

There were a lot of discussions at the club level during those days, and I refer to the road that was opened for anglers and hunters to use, north from Capreol for many, many miles which has become one of the main corridors over the years providing recreational opportunity. There were also a lot of roads opened up north of Sudbury off 144 which are also main corridors for resource users, anglers, hunters, viewers, whatever.

Another concern that has come up over and over again is the closure of access roads by companies during the hunting season with no advance notice to other users. And I think the Board probably has heard

1	from	other	areas	about		concerns	about	the	closing	of
2	acces	ss road	ds with	n no pi	ubli	ic consult	tation			

In-this particular case, there had been some companies that have indicated ahead of time through MNR offices that they were go to close certain roads for forest cutting purposes and hunters were advised earlier enough so that they could change their plans, but still in some areas, I understand, in northeastern Ontario hunters arrive and the sign is there that the road is closed.

There has been some allegations within our club by members who hunt south of the Chapleau area that some of the closures were instigated and, in fact, done by conservation officers of MNR, for what reason I'm not sure. I pass that on because perhaps the forestry companies are not totally to blame in this particular instance.

Access after extraction is essential to anglers and hunters to reduce pressure on high harvest areas. District managers close the roads by posting without public consultation and this has created problems to other users. We have evidence of this within the club. There has been a lot of discussion about it, there has been meetings within MNR and there have been some proposals made, I believe, above the

1	district manager level where public consultation is to
2	take place before the roads are closed. However, it
3	would appear some managers choose not to take that
4	avenue and discuss it with the public.

Location of new access roads still creating problems among resource users. There has to be an improved process to address and resolve concerns required. The club, as indicated by the spokesman for Espanola club, our club also does not want roads all over hell's half acre in northern Ontario.

By the same token, we believe that if people funding has been used to open up those roads for forestry purposes, then the public sure has some say as to how the roads should be used during and after the forest extraction and silvicultural processes taking place, the planning process has taken place.

groups. It's not going to go away. It has to be dealt with. I believe there are ways that it can be dealt with, primarily through getting the parties, the concerned parties to the table and looking realistically at the local level as to what people feel they need. I don't think bringing somebody in from Wawa to look at road construction or road access in the Sudbury area is going to do much for the process.

1	The next item that I choose to speak on
2	is moose management. I have chaired and been involved
3	in numerous public meetings across the north since
4	1974. At those meetings, consistently hunters have
5	spoken about the cutting and spraying practices and
6	questioning and criticized the practices they have at
7	times, if MNR has been there, asked for comments from
8	MNR. I think it is fair to say that in most instances
9	the public believes that the spraying practices and the
0	clearcutting practices in particular are detrimental to
1	moose.

As I said earlier, there is probably some hard evidence someplace that may refute that, but I'm not so sure that members of rod and qun clubs have been given the opportunity to look at that information and understand it.

There have been instances where clubs have asked for representatives from the forest industry to come in and talk to them about some of their concerns and there has been some good response to that in some areas and in other areas there has not. I think that process has to be improved upon and it has been suggested within your club anyway that some of the forestry companies in northeastern Ontario could learn -a lot about public relations and the value towards

having some of their practices understood better by the

public that's putting forward the dollars that

allegedly goes to support that industry, especially

with respect to access roads.

Access road utilization has always been a hot topic. I referred to it earlier about closures and lack of public input. Many of the meetings have ended with requests for tighter regulations of the forest industry. This comes up frequently and it comes up not just from the organized members of clubs, but from average moose hunters, anglers that attend these meetings. They don't have a good understanding of what the forest industry is doing out there. They have some very strong feelings that the MNR doesn't have a good idea what the forest industry is going doing out there and I think to some degree really doesn't care.

MNR response to request for habitat improvement in the early 1980's was that the moose herds were nowhere near the range capacity and, therefore, there was no need to get on with habitat improvement; it was not necessary at that particular time. Club members felt very strongly that regulations coming down with respect to moose hunters were all laid on the hunters and very little in the way of regulation was laid on those that perhaps can alter the most, the

habitat required to bring the herds back to where we would like to see them and I believe MNR would like to see them. Timber management planning. A number of years ago the Federation of Forestry Chairman who happened to be a good friend of mine had some experiences in the early 80's that very clearly indicated to him that having a representative from, as I said earlier, Wawa coming to Sudbury to talk to or to attend forestry planning meetings was a lost cause. There is an awful difference between the forests in various parts of northern Ontario and it

forests in various parts of northern Ontario and it became very evident then that there is a need for local input and local input is sought and there is ads in the paper and people are asked to come out to meetings.

there is a need to improve how public input is attained and evaluated and there had been lots of discussions about the time the open houses are called, people are working day shifts, steady days, can't get to the meetings. When they get to the meetings, they walk around, they're not sure who they should talk to. If they ask questions, there's answers, but it always seems to be the public that has got to do the asking and if you don't ask then you stand around, you look

L	like	a	dun	my	and	for	sure	you	sure	as	hell	don't	go
2	back	to	a	sec	cond	one.							

I've had an opportunity to participate as an alternate in the Sudbury District advisory committee to address timber management planning in three Crown management units. I speak now from arm's length because I was not a member, a standing member at all meetings, I was an alternate, but I did have the opportunity to look at information that was sent to me, literature that was sent to me. I did have an opportunity to go out and participate in field trips, talk to not only the MNR people, but to the people who were running the forestry business in those areas and I learned a lot and I think the education was well worth it and I suggest that there is a great need for this kind of thing across the north.

I don't know how prevalent district advisory committees are in northern Ontario. Let me just give you some idea of the kinds of terms of reference that the committee that I had an opportunity to look at was involved in. The purpose is to act as an advisory body to assist the district manager and the timber management team for a number of Crown land management units and to assist making resource management decision within the context of District Land

1	Use Guidelines and other	approved	guidelines,	manuals,
2	policies and procedures.			

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The terms, we were to represent various user groups having an interest in natural resources to provide, recommend solutions after examining available information; identifying problems and issues; formulating options and analysing the merits of these options; to work with the district timber management team to determine facts, develop options and recommend solutions; to educate MNR and other committee members about various user groups; to function as a support system to MNR for explaining decisions; to create a better climate for public acceptance by serving as a non-legal appeal to review mechanism for citizens requesting changes to a district decision; recommends alternative solution to the district manager. Those terms of reference are pretty broad and pretty challenging, I might add.

One of the early documents that I got as an alternate member of the committee in an attempt to educate somebody who has not dealt with the forestry industry or worked in the forestry industry was an appendix or glossary of terms and this appendix contains 102 terms that are used rather frequently in the sessions that the advisory committee dealt with.

1	Terms	like	clearcut,	crop,	bump-up	and	on	and	on	and
2	on.									

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Now, just to read those 102 terms takes some doing. To understand totally what the meanings are so that you feel comfortable with them, obviously takes some doing, but I believe if we are sincere about public participation in forest management, timber management planning, then we have to get serious about educating those members of the public who are interested in becoming educated and being involved in the process.

I mentioned earlier that I believe this is a good start. There is a good example in Sudbury, there are members of the committee in this room tonight who may at some point in time wish to enlighten the Board from a closer perspective than I had, and if they do so I suggest to you listen closely to them. I do believe that this particular advisory committee set-up is something that could be improved on and used across the north and would alleviate perhaps a lot of the concern that exist within clubs like mine.

In closing, I've had an opportunity to review the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters draft terms and conditions for timber management planning on Crown land in Ontario. In my view, they go

1	a long way toward addressing the concerns put forth on
2	behalf of the anglers and hunters in our club and those
3	that I have met at meetings and through my work and
4	association and conservation for a number of years.
5	It would seem to me, however, that it is
6	unfortunate that millions of dollars and numerous man's
7	year of time have to be expended in sessions like this
8	to bring about improved management of our natural
9	resource in Ontario. Thank you.
. 0	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
.1	Ogsden.
.2	Does anyone have a question for Mr.
.3	Ogsden?
. 4	Ms. Blastorah.
.5	MS. BLASTORAH: I have a few questions,
.6	Mrs. Koven.
.7	MS. BLASTORAH: By way of clarification,
.8	Mr. Ogsden, you mentioned that you had had comments
.9	from your members about the closures of roads by
20	companies and in some cases I think you said by
21	conservation officers during hunting season.
22	Am I correct that you would be referring
23	there to closures under the Public Lands Act, Section
24	18 in relation to safety for woodworkers during the
0.5	hunting season?

1	MR. OGSDEN: No. My understanding from
2	the discussions that I had with the hunters in the area
3	was such that the roads were posted closed to hunting
4	and upon their investigation they found no one working
5	in that particular area at that time.
6	MS. BLASTORAH: Do you have any details
7	about the locations or timing of those particular
8	instances?
9	MR. OGSDEN: All I can tell you is that
10	it was an area south of Chapleau. The officers
11	involved, to the best of my recollection, were officers
12	from the Chapleau District and I'm also led to believe
13	that there was some investigation done by senior people
14	in MNR.
15	I'm not sure what the final outcome was,
16	but what I am saying is what our members saw was there
17	and these roads, to the best of my understanding, were
18	not closed with signs that you are suggesting that
19	would say permanent closure or closure for cutting
20	purposes. They were closed for whatever reason.
21	MS. BLASTORAH: And you also stated, and
22	I'm not sure whether you were speaking about the same
23	instances that you had heard comments in relation to
24	roads which had been closed without public
25	consultation.

1	Were you thinking of specific roads that
2	you're familiar with or were you advised of the names
3	of those roads?
4	MR. OGSDEN: I would defer my answer to
5	that because there's a member from our club here
6	tonight I believe whose name is on the list and who is
7	going to address that very thorny issue. I will leave
8	it and let you hear from him first-hand later on.
9	MS. BLASTORAH: And it's the maps that he
10	would be speaking of that you were referring to; is it?
11	MR. OGSDEN: Yes.
12	MS. BLASTORAH: So that would cover all
13	the ones you were talking about?
14	MR. OGSDEN: Oh, yes.
15	MS. BLASTORAH: Okay, I will leave it for
16	that gentleman's evidence then.
17	You also talked about the need for local
18	input, and I think you indicated that there are efforts
19	made to obtain local input through advertisements and
20	other efforts by the Ministry to obtain that, and you
21	spoke about your membership on the Sudbury public
22	advisory committee.
23	MR. OGSDEN: Yes.
24	MS. BLASTORAH: Do you feel that that
25	kind of advisory committee if instituted in every

1	district across the province would be the type of thing
2	that would answer your concern about the need for local
3	involvement?
4	MR. OGSDEN: Yes, but I think also there
5	is room for some changes and some improvement in this
6	committee in my personal view. This committee seemed
7	to be a little large and I think that has to be sorted
8	out.
9	The makeup of it, aside, I think the
10	efforts that were made to involve concerned members of
11	organizations were good efforts and there is probably
12	some room to improve on what was done there, and I'm
1.3	sure some of the MNR people involved would be the first
14	to admit that.
1.5	MS. BLASTORAH: You mentioned that you
16	had had an opportunity to review the terms and
1.7	conditions put forward by the OFAH. I was just
18	wondering whether you had also reviewed the terms and
.9	conditions put forward by the Ministry?
20	MR. OGSDEN: No, I haven't had an
21	opportunity and, in all fairness, the opportunity that
22	I have had to look at the one of the Federation of
23	Anglers & Hunters has been a very brief opportunity to
24	look at it. I just got it after my vacation and spent
25	some time looking at it.

1	MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions,
2	Mrs. Koven. Again perhaps I could refer Mr. Ogsden for
3	his information to some evidence that was presented in
4	the hearing, he may or may not already be familiar with
5	it.
6	Specifically he raised some concerns
7	about not having had any access to information on the
8	use of pesticides, and we could provide him with or
9	make available to him copies of Panels 12 and 13.
10	MADAM CHAIR: Are you interested in this
11	information, Mr. Ogsden?
12	MR. OGSDEN: Yes.
13	MS. BLASTORAH: In addition, I could also
14	refer him to Panel 16 in relation to some of his
15	concerns about the effects on moose of various
16	lumbering or timbering activities, and also perhaps in
17	relation to his concerns with the effects of clearcuts
18	on wildlife, perhaps he would like to look at the
19	Ministry's Panel 10B.
20	We can either advise him where he could
21	obtain those locally or, if he wishes, we could make
22	copies available to him.
23	MR. OGSDEN: Yes, I would interested in
24	that.
25	MR. MARTEL: Yes, I only have one

1	question for Mr. Ogsden, and it is a problem that many
2	people in northern Ontario have wrestled with for years
3	and you mentioned it here, the abandoned vehicles and
4	the abandoned fridges and the abandoned stoves and
5	whatnot that are up and down every second road
6	somewhere in northern Ontario. How does one control
7	that?
8	MR. OGSDEN: With a great deal of
9	difficulty. I'm not sure how one controls it other
10	than through an education process.
11	I would suggest, Mr. Martel, that the
12	forest users of 1990 have a lot more respect for the
13	forests of northern Ontario than perhaps some of the
14	users when I was a young buck. I don't think you see
15	the same amount of litter today that perhaps we did a
16	few years ago. I would hope I am right in that. I
17	think education is the only way. I don't think
18	enforcement, I don't know how you enforce it, I think
19	education.
20	MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for,
21	Mr. Ogsden? Mr. Cosman?
22	MR. COSMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair.
23	Just a short question, Mr. Ogsden. You refer to a road
24	from Capreol. Do you have the name of that road?
25	FROM THE AUDIENCE: Moose Mountain Road.

Ţ	MR. COSMAN: Sorry, Moose Mountain?
2	FROM THE AUDIENCE: Yes:
3	MR. OGSDEN: Thank you.
4	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Ogsden.
5	Yes. We will now call on Viki Mather.
6	VIKI MATHER, Sworn
7	MS. MATHER: My name is Viki Mather. I
8	live in the bush about halfway between Sudbury and
9	Temagami. I have been in the area for 16 years on a
10	part-time basis and have been living there full-time
11	for the past eight years.
12	I consider myself to be a naturalist. I
13	have a deep concern and commitment to the forest
14	because I live so close to it. I have a pretty good
15	understanding of logging practices too because right in
16	my backyard has been logged over the last eight to
17	fifteen years. Generally it wasn't a bad thing.
18	My personal involvement and self-directed
19	study of forestry practices began about three years
20	ago. I would like to give my thanks to the staff at
21	Sudbury District Ministry of Natural Resources for
22	their time and patience in working with me over the
23	years.
24	I would like to talk tonight about public
25	participation and consultation and some of the problems

1	that I have had in accessing the system. Often it's
.2.	difficult to get noticed by the district personnel, for
3	example, it took me two years to get on the North Bay
4	mailing list. I sent them two letters which have never
5	been answered. I phoned twice to enquire about the
6	letters and asked to be put on the mailing list. Early
7	last April I went to the office in North Bay and spoke
8	with the forestry supervisor. He still had my letters
9	and assured me that a response would be forthcoming, I
10	am still waiting.

Also, he said he would put my name on the mailing list, but it wasn't until my second visit to the office this summer that I was finally put on their mailing list.

Last year in July and December I wrote letters to the Temagami District Office in response to their interim management plan. The July letter was acknowledged but remains unanswered. The December letter is also still not answered. I wonder, how can I effectively participate if my questions and concerns are not even responded to.

As well, it's taken the Minister's office seven months to respond to a letter I wrote to her last December. This does tend to have a dampening effect on the momentum required to-be actively involved.

1	And finally, my name was left off the
2	list of speakers for today, even though I phoned the
3	office in Toronto early last month to indicate my
4	desire to speak. Thus, lack of communication and
5	follow through on the part of the Ministry makes public
6	participation very difficult and many people tire of
7	the effort and quit trying.
8	Another problem with public participation

Another problem with public participation is accessibility of information. I live at the eastern edge of the Sudbury District. Accessing information in Sudbury has not been a major problem, however, I'm also very close to the North Bay District and the Temagami District. It's been much more difficult to access the information I have needed from them.

During my last visit to the North Bay

Office I spoke with one of the forestry technicians, he was very friendly and did his best to be helpful but he was unable to answer many of my questions to a large degree because the records were in the process of reorganization and unavailable.

One question I asked was: Why was this particular stand of white pine harvested since the FRI map indicated that it was only 70 years old, it didn't seem to me that 70-year-old white pine is generally old enough to be harvested, particularly not in our neck of

the woods. He couldn't find the record of the harvest an thereby could not answer my question.

As well, he had only been in the North
Bay Office for about a year which brings light to the
next problem with public participation, there is such a
high turnover of forestry staff in most district
offices that the people who are there to help us don't
know much about the area. They are quite willing to
help but can't provide information that they are not
familiar with.

Next, there is lack of general forest ecology knowledge on the parts of both the public and the MNR staff. There is so very much that we don't yet know about the forest and it's inter-related species.

All the MNR personnel I have spoken with in the past three years at district and regional levels have admitted that things such as natural science studies and the like should be done, but there is not time nor money to do them. Management plans are being made with incomplete information.

Information, this is a major stumbling block for the general public. Most people don't have the enormous must amount of time required to effectively participate in timber management planning and those who do arrange their schedules to make the

1	time	don't	have	enough	knowledge.

2	An incredible effort on the part of both
3	MNR staff and interested public participants is
4	required to bring us up to an information level high
5	enough to make reasonable comments. Most people just
6	don't have the time. After three years of working with
7	my local district office I feel that I am still not
8	asking the right questions and I'm still missing out on
9	important issues and policies. The amount of time and
10	energy required from the public to effectively
11	participate is quite overwhelming. I have a couple of
12	possible solutions.

I strongly believe that funding should be made available to non-government organizations to respond to all of the timber management plans. Such groups could effectively play a watchdog role because the people doing this work would have the time and the knowledge to effectively respond.

The district advisory committees are a small step in this direction but as a purely voluntary group it is difficult to keep active and to keep a consistent membership.

- Another point, during the timber
management process itself each MNR district could save
hundreds of hours of time for the staff if a simple

1	short and clearly written summary of the plan was made
2	available to the public. This would include a list of
3 .	the proposed cutting areas, keyed by number to a
4	district map, the species of trees, the harvest method,
5	and the renewal method.
6	I'm going to talk quite briefly about
7	accountability in the timber management plans. I don't
8	know quite how to deal with this yet. Looking at Ed
9	Burt tonight and looking at his slides of water bodies
10	I know that from my experience with timber management
11	plans and my knowledge of the timber management
12	process, in theory those headwaters should be protected
13	under the timber management plan as it's practised
14	today, but I don't really believe that this is
15	happening in the bush because in my review of the
16	Temagami interim management plan last February, I found
17	that the areas of concern still tending to prefer
18	greater harvest to protection of values. And actually
19	I find this rather shocking in Temagami because they
20	have got there is so much public pressure there to
21	do everything right, but time after time again I found

I will give you a couple of specific

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that the areas of concern were cut back, the preferred

prescription most frequently was in favour of the

harvest as opposed to the protection of values.

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1	examples here in Briggs Township, area of concern No. 5
2	which is a headwater lake. The concern was water
3	quality, the preferred prescription allows increased
4	water yield possible instream erosion.
5	In Gillies Limit, area of concern No. 6,
6	the preferred prescription was for a 30-metre no cut
7	area instead of the 90-metre area of concern with a
8	30-metre no cut and 60-metre selective cut.
9	The justification given that more wood
10	would be available at the cost of increased water
11	yields. I will say it once again, there were a very
12	high number of 30-metre no-cut reserves in the areas of
13	concern over the other possibilities of 90-metre areas
14	of concern, or partial areas of concern, partial cut
15	areas.
16	I find it hard to deal with this because
17	I see these things in the timber management plan and I
18	don't know what to do about it. I don't like what I
19	see. I mentioned it to the people in the office while
20	I am there and to some extent I have put it in writing
21	to the letters, but as I say, I have no response to the
22	letters. It seems to me the process is failing and I
23	don't know what to do with a failing process.
24	So I think I'll cut my presentation short

tonight and leave it with that, hoping that you will

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1 keep in mind that there are a good many of us out there 2 from northern Ontario who care very deeply about our 3 forest. And I have no financial stake in this forest, I have no financial backing to be here tonight, I come 5 here on my own time, at my own expense and I do this gladly if you can keep our beautiful forests in 6 7 northern Ontario. 8 It doesn't -- I'm not looking for a 9 forest that is without logging, without prospecting or 10 without all of those things that some of the earlier 11 people have said that we have the environmental bend or 12 after. I think that it just needs to be done in a way 13 that all of us can live with. Thank you. 14 (applause) 15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms. 16 Mather. 17 You referred to the fact that you had 18 some problems scheduling your appearance tonight and 19 you must put that blame solely on the Environmental 20 Assessment Board. We make any scheduling for people 21 who appear before us. So that you might have

these meetings or whatever, we made a mistake.

criticisms of the MNR but certainly we take full

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responsibility if you were bumped or not informed about

MS. MATHER: Well, I sort of knew it

1	would work out okay, I knew if I showed up I'd be able
2 .	to talk but it was just one more thing that has
3	happened.
4	MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Does anyone have a
5	question for Ms. Mather?
6	FROM THE AUDIENCE: Keep it up.
7	MR. MARTEL: I would like to know when
8	you spoke to the MNR staff about the letters you in
9	fact had written for which you did not receive an
10	answer, and some I understand you still have not
11	received an answer, what possible explanation do they
12	give you as to I mean, you've received an
13	acknowledgement but you haven't received an answer and
14	there is no answer to your query to this date.
15	What sort of answers are you getting from
16	them?
17	MS. MATHER: Well, I really haven't
18	followed up the Temagami letters. This is a problem
19	with voluntary public participation these things, I
20	mean the time slides by and the importance slides by
21	and other things come up and there's a lot of things
22	I'm not doing that I wish I was doing, and one of them
23	is calling the Temagami office and asking them why they
24	slants answered my letters. However, I did find out
25	from the North Bay Office when I talked to the forestry

1	supervisor he had my letters, in fact he said he had
2	just come across them a couple of days before
3	incidentally and was wondering what to do with them
4	because they were so old.
5	Apparently he was ill for a while and had
6	them, they were at home before he became ill and, I
7	mean, the excuses just sort of went on, he was out for
8	a long time, and didn't get back, and I haven't
9	inquired since then why I still haven't had an answer
10	from him.
11	But it was actually it was when I was
12	talking to the forestry technician that I was able to
13	get on the list, and I have received mailings from
14	North Bay since then.
15	MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Mather, have you
16	actually been have you attended an open house?
17	MS. MATHER: Yes.
18	MADAM CHAIR: As part of the timber
19	management planning process.
20	MS. MATHER: Yes. Well, yes, I did for
21	the Temagami District I attended the open house.
22	MADAM CHAIR: And did you discuss, did
23	you have concerns at that point and did you discuss
24	them with MNR staff at the open house?
25	MS. MATHER: I don't really recall. I

1 may have, it was in River Valley last July I believe, a 2 year ago. 3 MADAM CHAIR: And you were put on the 4 notice list before that time. 5 MS. MATHER: I had been on the Temagami 6 list for a long time. I have twice gone to the 7 Temagami office and spoken with the foresters there and I will have to say every forester I have ever spoken to 8 9 personally has gone well out of their way to help me 10 and inform me, however, it's the written responses I am having problems with. 11 12 MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone else have a 13 question for Ms. Mather? 14 MR. COSMAN: Just one question, Ms. 15 Mather. 16 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cosman? 17 MR. COSMAN: Yes. Ms. Mather, am I 18 right -- are you the Ms. Mather who operates the

MR. COSMAN: Okay. Thank you.

asportsmens lodge.

Sportsman's Lodge northeast of Sudbury?

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- MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions for Ms.
- 24 Mather. All right. Thank you very much.
- Mr. Gordon Hipel? Is Mr. Hipel in the

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MS. MATHER: No, I do not operate

1	audience?
2	GORDON HIPEL, Sworn
3	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Hipel has given the
4	Board a two page written submission and we will make
5	this Exhibit No. 1322.
6	Exhibit No. 1322: Two-page submission of Mr. Gordon Hipel.
7	Gordon Arper.
8	MS. BLASTORAH: I am sorry, Mrs. Koven, I
9	missed the gentleman's name.
10	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Hipel, H-i-p-e-l.
11	MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.
12	MR. HIPEL: I'm presenting this tonight
13	on behalf of my wife Lenore and myself. We have read
14	several articles regarding these public hearings in the
15	newspaper, literature through E.B. Eddy forest products
16	and the notice of public hearings by the environmental
17	assessment Board, and are somewhat confused as to why
18	these hearings are being held.
19	the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
20	is responsible for all timber management activities in
21	the province. They must have guidelines and
22	regulations set forth to administer timber management
23	agreements set up in the province. Therefore, why is
24	it necessary to go to this enormous expense to hold
25	these public hearings by this environmental assessment

1	Board. As taxpayers of this province we find it very
2	hard to justify this expense when MNR has the
3 .	responsibility to carry out the mandate of timber
4	management agreements.
5	The land mass at stake reaches from the
6	Manitoba border in the west to the Ottawa River in the
7	east and south to Huntsville, which to our
8	interpretation is northern Ontario. Why then should
9	the residents of southern Ontario who far outnumber us
10	have any say in determining our future, particularly
11	since they have removed all their trees and have
12	planted asphalt and concrete in their places. We we
13	are former residents of southern Ontario and moved to
14	north in 1974.
15	The pulp and paper industry in our
16	immediate area is the livelihood of the Town of
17	Espanola and surrounding area. It is our feeling that
18	the E.B. Eddy Forest Products Limited and no doubt the
19	other forest industries in northern Ontario are
20	responsible corporate citizens because if they do not
21	manage the forests properly, they will not survive as
22	an industry.
23	Independent loggers are finding it very
24	difficult to survive now because of stringent
25	Government rules and regulations and this Environmental

1	Assessment Board have the power to suggest conditions
2	they feel should be imposed which could make it
3	impossible for them to exist. We.
4	Have read the environmental policy of
5	E.B. Eddy forest products who state that mere
6	compliance with environmental regulations is not
7	sufficient. Yes, they are concerned about the
8	environment. We in northern Ontario are very conscious
9	of the environment, but we must not be over burdened by
10	rules and regulations made by this Board that could
11	possibly sufficate not only the large forest industry
12	but the independent loggers as well, thus, taking away
13	the livelihood of thousands of people in the north.
14	Thank you.
15	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Hipel. Does
16	any one have a question for Mr. Hipel?
17	(no response)
18	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Hipel, and
19	your wife also for the submission.
20	Mr. Glen Hare? Is Mr. Glen Hare here?
21	All right. Mr. Ron Lee?
22	Excuse me, Mr. Lee, could I swear in your
23	evidence? Excuse me, Mr. Lee, could you come back,
24	please. Thank you.

RON LEE, Sworn

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Lee 42220

1	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Lee has submitted to
2	the Board twenty-six photographs and these photographs
3	are aerial aerial photographs taken of a large area
4	between Sudbury and Shining Tree.
5	MR. LEE: Shining Tree, yes.
6	MADAM CHAIR: We will give these
7	photographs Exhibit No. 1323.
9	EXHIBIT NO. No. 1323: Twenty-six aerial photographs submitted by Mr. Ron Lee.
LO	MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr. Lee.
11	MR. LEE: Thank you. My name is Ron Lee
L 2	and I am president of the Sudbury Game and Fish
L3	Protective Association. I am speaking for 150 members.
1.4	Our convention is strong enough that they have given me
1.5	the mandate to charter an aircraft at considerable
1.6	expense to our club, fly over the area from Sudbury to
17	Shining Tree and take pictures of the forestry
18	management that's going on right now.
19	MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. What distance
20	is that, Mr. Lee?
21	MR. LEE: I'm sorry.
22	MADAM CHAIR: Could you tell me what
23	distance that is between Sudbury and
24	MR. LEE: That would be probably 150
25	miles, 120 miles.

Lee ' 42221

T	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. And did you
2	take these pictures yourself?
3	MR. LEE: I did. I have to apologize for
4	them, I am not a professional photographer, but I think
5	if you look closely at these pictures you will find our
6	real concern.
7	What I have heard on the news media most
8	lately is the native rights issue and I contend that
9	possibly the real natives of this country have four
10	legs and maybe they have feathers and fins, and the
11	pictures that I have brought in indicate to me that the
12	real concern hasn't been given to the animals and the
13	wildlife of this country.
14	I can see some reforestation has been
15	done. It indicates to me that the reforestation that
16	has been done is only in the concern for the logging
17	companies. I see pine trees planted, it sort of tells
18	me that in another 20 years they plan to harvest pine
19	trees but I always see birch laying all over the
20	ground. I don't see anything to replace the habitat
21	for the wildlife.
22	And it seems as if companies are allowed
23	to go in and reap the harvest of our land. I think a
24	great deal of concern should be given to the wildlife
25	of that land.

Lee 42222

1	I think you will find if you drill a hole
2	in the bottom of a bucket that you really haven't
3	altered the appearance very much, but you've certainly
4	changed the function.
5	And I guess our real plea is a little
6	more regard to fish and wildlife when you're
7	considering this forestry management plan. I think you
8	will see clearcuts have been made directly to water
9	shores. It appears to me that that's against the law.
10	I don't know why there isn't more enforcement put into
11	place in this concern.
12	I would also like to ask that more
13	concern be given to all the users of the forest, the
14	recreational use as well, as far as access roads. We
15	understand that the hunting and the fishing is not a
16	right, it's a privilege, and I guess we are here
17	begging for that privilege to be expended to us. I
18	think all the citizens of this province should have the
19	opportunity to access all of the more remote lakes and
20	I think that's basically what we have to say.
21	I certainly thank you for your time.
22	MR. MARTEL: Have you asked MNR what the
23	size of those clearcuts were after you take the photos?
24	MR. LEE: No, I haven't. I really
25	haven't had time to approach them on it. I think you

Lee 42223

1	will find we were at an altitude of about 6,000 feet
2	and you can see the very small lines on the pictures
3	are the roads. That may give you some indication of
4	the size of the clearcuts.
5	MADAM CHAIR: When were the photographs
6	taken, Mr. Lee?
7	MR. LEE: They were taken about a week
8	ago.
9	MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone have a question
LO	for Mr. Lee?
11	Ms. Blastorah?
12	MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Kovens, it is hard
13	to ask very detailed questions without having seen the
1.4	photographs, so my concern is more to get perhaps a
1.5	better description of where they are exactly if that's
16	possible and I won't take up the Board's time in doing
17	that. Perhaps we could speak to Mr. Lee after the end
1.8	of tonight's session and get perhaps some better
19	description of where each particular photograph is, if
20	he is able to provide that.
21	What I would ask him is in relation to
22	the one or more cuts that he mentioned that went to a
23	waterbody. Do you know when that cut was carried out?
24	MR. LEE: I'm sorry, do I know when?
25	MS. BLASTORAH: When the cut you were

- speaking of was carried out.
- 2 MR. OGSDEN: I made a point, in all
- 3 fairness, not to take any photographs of fresh
- 4 clearcuts. Any fresh clearcut that I've been exposed
- 5 to, a grasshopper would be well advised to carry a
- 6 lunch pail to get across. I wanted to take something
- 7 that looked like it was a few years old and had grown
- 8 in a little bit, but what I did see growing in it was
- 9 pine trees.
- MS. BLASTORAH: And these were the
- plantations you were speaking of?
- MR. LEE: Yes.
- MS. BLASTORAH: In your estimation, would
- those cuts be five or more years old?
- MR. LEE: I would expect they would be at
- least five years old.
- MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.
- MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
- 19 Lee.
- MR. LEE: Thank you.
- 21 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Andy Zandarin. Is Mr.
- 22 Zandarin here?
- 23 Hello, Mr. Zandarin. Could I swear in
- your evidence, please.
- 25 ANDY ZANDARIN, Sworn

Т	MS. BLASTORAH: MIS. KOVEN, 1'Ve had a
2	request from the reporters to ask the witnesses to
3	speak their names.
4	MADAM CHAIR: Yes.
5	MR. ZANDERIN: Can you hand over a pencil
6	please and I will write it out for you. (handed)
7	MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you. Maybe to
8	assist the reporters and anyone else that might be
9	interested, Mr. Zandarin's last name is spelled
10	Z-a-n-d-a-r-i-n and his first name is Andy with the
11	usual spelling. Thank you.
12	MR. ZANDARIN: Can I commence?
13	MADAM CHAIR: Please do, Mr. Zandarin.
14	MR. ZANDARIN: By the way, I lost my
L5	voice in the last fishing trip, so you've got to put up
16	with me.
1.7	I have hunted and fished in northern
18	Ontario for the past 35 or more years and I love this
19	part of the country. Even though I have not too much
20	knowledge of the English language, I'm here to express
21	my concern when it comes to clearcutting and the
22	particular area I'm talking about is the old Chester
23	Road north of the Ramsey and Bisco Road, particularly a
24	lake by the name of Wolf Lake. There, E.B. Eddy cut
25	down so extensively that you don't see sticks for miles

1	and miles. Surely there's got to be some kind of
2	alternative. There's got to be a better way to harvest
3	that timber.

What Don Ogsden was talking about earlier about these access roads, the one in question is the Moose Mountain Mine Road, but let's not get locked into that. It happened right across northern Ontario where the Ministry of Natural Resources, for whatever reasons, closed down roads indiscriminatory to the average hunter and fisherman. I have my own reason for that. If anybody asked I will deliver it.

We hunter and fishermen in northern

Ontario and in Ontario at large, we are great

contributors of financial assistance to the Province of

Ontario through taxpayers, primarily because we spend

money on ski-doo, boat and motor and four-wheelers and

et cetera, et cetera, et cetera, therefore we pay more

tax than anybody else. As far as I'm concerned, we

deserve some extra considerations.

What I'm trying to say in short, we should be allowed into these roads, though I believe in the safety aspects. Being a member of the safety organizations in one of the local unions, I believe very strongly in the safety aspect. I think where there are people cutting, E.B. Eddy or a lumber company

1	should be allowed to close down a short piece of land,
2	a road where we don't want any bullets or people
3	shooting on the cutters or whatever stuff like that,
4	but there's no reason why they've got to close down
5	these roads entirely, especially in the view of the
6	average hunter and fisherman. These roads are closed
7	down for few, which I personally think are the tourist
8	outfitters and some of the lumber company.
9	That's it.
10	MR. MARTEL: You are talking about the
11	road behind Capreol?
12	MR. ZANDARIN: Okay, Elie, but let's not
13	get locked into that. Let's not get locked into that.
14	MR. MARTEL: As an example, though.
15	MR. ZANDARIN: Yeah, okay. That's the
16	one I'm talking about, yeah.
17	Fry Construction moved out of there, a
18	lumber company move out of there awhile back and so has
19	the mining company moved out of there. The only thing
20	I see back there is a small lumber outfit, a sawmill.
21	They do have signs where the road is closed about five
22	miles before and a couple of miles after the sawmill
23	which is understandable. I don't understand why they
24	close
25	MR. MARTEL: Aren't they hauling out of

Ţ	there now and have been for the last couple of years?
2	MR. ZANDARIN: So is E.B. Eddy hauling
3	back near Webbwood around Ramsey, but they allow people
4	in there. I don't see why they have to be closed.
5	MR. MARTEL: When you say you think
6	regions could be closed, it is where the actual
7	lumbering is going on?
8	MR. ZANDARIN: That's right. I do
9	believe in that strongly, yes.
L 0	MR. MARTEL: Other areas should be
11	opened?
1.2	MR. ZANDARIN: Yeah.
13	MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone else have a
14	question for Mr. Zandarin?
15	(no response)
L6	Thank you very much.
L7	Oh, Ms. Blastorah.
18	MS. BLASTORAH: I'm sorry, Mrs. Koven. I
L9	just wanted to confirm one fact and I don't know
20	whether Mr. Zandarin can confirm it for me, but I
21	believe or am I correct that the road you were speaking
22	of just now with Mr. Martel crosses private land at one
23	point?
24	MR. ZANDARIN: It does cross private land
25	at the beginning part, at the first part. That's why

1	you're not allowed to have you've got to have your
2	guns in cases, but you're allowed to travel through
3	right up to the second gate.
4	At the present time, the second gate's
5	got a couple of small signs, but the gate is always
6	wide open. I feel if you want to keep people out,
7	close the damn gate or better yet, if you want the
8	lumber company and the tourist outfitter to use that
9	road get them to pay for it.
LO	MS. BLASTORAH: Those are all my
Ll	questions, Mrs. Koven.
12	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Zandarin.
L 3	MR. ZANDARIN: You're welcome.
L 4	MR. COSMAN: Madam Chair.
1.5	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cosman?
16	MR. COSMAN: If it is of assistance to
L7	Mr. Zandarin, Mr. Waddell who is with me from the E.B.
18	Eddy company can perhaps give some explanation of that
19	road closing policy that he raised a question about.
20	MADAM CHAIR: Do you want to hear that,
21	Mr. Zandarin.
22	MR. ZANDARIN: Definitely I do.
23	MR. WADDELL: I'm not speaking now of the
24	Moose Mountain Road, I'm speaking of all of E.B. Eddy's
25	roads and I think, as you know, all of our roads are

1	open to the public at all times except during the moose
2	hunting season when do close the portion of the road in
3	which we are actually carrying out the harvesting
4	operations, and that is the only time that our roads
5	are closed to the public.
6	The minister may of course close the road
7	during extreme fire hazard, but that's extremely rare.
8	MR. ZANDARIN: I personally be fishing
9	and hunting on the KVP road, commonly called then, so I
10	go back quite a few years. I got all the praise in the
11	world for that company, at the present time E.B. Eddy,
12	and I understand the policy, like you said.
13	I recall losing a day's work to come out
14	here to Espanola and get myself a pass out and try to
15	get it done on the weekend so I can hunt and fish in
16	peace and many a times I wasn't allowed in there,
17	primarily because the fire hazard was high. I can
18	understand that.
19	What I don't understand is, why in the
20	hell do they have to close down a road like the one I'm
21	talking about from Capreol way to Timbuktu when there
22	is nobody cutting back there?
23	MR. WADDELL: I'm sorry, I can't speak to
24	that because that's not an E.B. Eddy
25	MR. ZANDARIN: I didn't ask you to talk

1	about that.
2	MR. WADDELL: Fair enough.
3	MR. ZANDARIN: All right.
4	MADAM CHAIR: The Board has heard you.
5	Thank you, Mr. Zandarin.
6	Mr. Chris Bell?
7	CHRIS BELL, Sworn
8	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Bell has given the
9	Board a one-page written submission. This will be
1.0	Exhibit 1324.
11	EXHIBIT NO. 1324: One-page written presentation
1.2	submitted by Mr. Chris Bell.
13	MR. BELL: Good evening. I represent the
14	Manitoulin Nature Club, an organization that has been
L5	in place for some 18 years with a membership of about
16	40.
L7	We hold monthly meetings in Mindemoya,
18	run field trips, organize a Mindemoya Christmas bird
19	count and we're very involved in the establishment of
20	the Misery Bay Nature Reserve Provincial Park on
21	Manitoulin Island. This is a short brief authorized by
22	the club.
23	At the outset of this brief, let us
24	assure you that we are not opponents of forestry; we
25	recognize the need for forest products by our society

1	and we recognize the very important role that the
2	forest industry plays in the economy of this province.
3	We argue that our forests must be used
4	and the policies must be developed to permit their
5	continued use. The forestry practices employed must be
6	directed, however, towards sustainable use which is a
7	challenge the forestry industry must accept if it is to
8	continue to survive in the province.
9	As well, we recognize the tracks of
10	mature and old growth timber must be left uncut in
11	their natural state in different forest zones to
12	provide benchmarks for scientific study and gene pools
13	for research to benefit present and future generations.
14	Manitoulin Island, by and large, is owned
15	by private land owners. In fact, we did not consider
16	there to be any Crown land on the island which would
17	fall under timber management guidelines, the exception
18	of small parcels of land adjacent to Misery Bay
19	Provincial Park, a recently designated provincial
20	nature preserve.
21	These lands, we understand, were
22	purchased using donated money by the Nature of
23	Conservancy of Canada. The Nature Conservancy turned
24	these parcels over to the Ministry of Natural Resources
25	for inclusion in the nature reserve, but for various

1	reasons they were not included in the park boundaries
2	when designation took place. Certainly the donor of
3	this money did intend that this land should be returned
4	to the Crown so that timber could be extracted.
5	When viewed in the context of Crown lands
6	in the Espanola District, these lots are insignificant
7	and the timber on them have marginal value except for a
8	few pockets where there is good soil. We oppose the
9	issuing of any licences for timber on these lands.
10	They were acquired using donated money to be part of
11	the nature reserve park, and although outside the park
12	should remain as a buffer zone to protect and enhance
13	the values of that park.
14	The pockets of timber they possess should
15	remain as natural areas for wildlife and as gene pools
16	for the future. These Crown lands should be left as
17	they are. Thank you.
18	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Bell.
19	Excuse me, does any I think Mr. Martel has a
20	question for you.
21	Is there anyone else in the audience who
22	has a question for Mr. Bell?
23	(no response)
24	MR. MARTEL: Have you inquired as to why
25	if these lands were left to be designated in a park

Bell 42234

1	area have you been informed why MNR left them out if
2	that's the case and if they are prepared to, in fact,
3	reconsider and include them if that was the intent of
4	the land in the first place that was purchased?
5	MR. BELL: I think the MNR deemed that
6	these were not as important lands for inclusion in the
7	reserve as some of the lands that were in the reserve
8	and that they are against making the reserve too large.
9	MR. MARTEL: But if the intent of the
10	land, if I read it correctly, the person who purchased
11	the land and then donated it
12	MR. BELL: It went through the Nature
13	Conservancy and they passed on the land to the MNR to
14	make into a reserve, but the MNR chose not to do it.
15	It's possible that when the management plan for the
16	park is made they might want to include that.
17	MR. MARTEL: Well, that's the point I'm
18	trying to make.
19	MR. BELL: In which case it shouldn't be
20	timbered, is the point we were making.
21	MR. MARTEL: Surely they wouldn't allow
22	timbering in there until plans are finalized. Is there
23 .	a plan being developed for the park now?
24	MR. BELL: I have no information on that.
25	I've asked for information, but I haven't been given

1	any information.
2	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Blastorah, can you at
3	some point provide information on what has happened to
4	that parcel of land and whether it is intended to be
5	included within the park boundary?
6	MS. BLASTORAH: I would be happy ty do
7	that, Mrs. Koven. I would just like to clarify that it
8	is my advice it is on Manitoulin Island and it is,
9	therefore, not in the area of the undertaking. It is
10	not in an active timber management unit, but we will be
11	happy to provide that information.
12	MADAM CHAIR: And to Mr. Bell as well?
13	MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, obviously.
14	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.
15	MR. BELL: Thank you.
16	MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Bell was our last
17	scheduled speaker this evening, although we did call on
18	Mr. Glen Hare earlier in the evening.
19	Is Mr. Hare present or does anyone know
20	Mr. Hare and could tell us whether he has left for the
21	evening or not?
22	(no response)
23	All right. Is there anyone else in the
24	audience who wishes to the speak to the Board?
25	Yes, sir.

Bell 42236

1	MR. SEDOR: Is this microphone fine?
2	MADAM CHAIR: That's fine.
3	MR. SEDOR: I'm Dan Sedor.
4	I am the President of the electrician's union in the
5	mill.
6	MADAM CHAIR: And your name
7	MR. SEDOR: Sedor, S-e-d-o-r.
8	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.
9	MR. SEDOR: I represent the electric
10	workers at the Espanola mill division. We've heard
11	about the hearings over the last few weeks and some of
12	the members have come to me with some concerns.
13	I'm not an expert on the forest habitat,
L 4	however, I have lived here for 25 years and I've
L5	recently tour the Eddy limits and was impressed by
L6	their professional in the forestry management under the
L7	MNR's provision.
18	I feel the forests must be preserved for
19	all uses in the future and any changes necessary to
20	protect the forest should be enacted, however, they
21	should be of a proven nature and not taken and take
22	into consideration the fact that thousands of Ontarions
23	derive their livelihood from the forest products
24	industry and changes should be undertaken in a calm and
25	deliberate manner allowing time to adjust to their

1	effects.
2	I'd like you to bear in mind they we
3	live, work and play in the areas under consideration
4	and perhaps our opinions should have a little more
5	weight than someone who has never been north of Barrie.
6	Thank you.
7	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Sedor.
8	All right. We will finish for this
9	evening then and we will begin our third session at two
10	o'clock tomorrow afternoon and we will also be back at
11	seven o'clock tomorrow evening. Thank you.
12	One matter. Ms. Blastorah, did you have
13	some affidavits you wanted to make an exhibit?
14	Ms. BLASTORAH: Thank you for reminding
15	me, Mrs. Koven, that's twice I have forgotten. I have
16	a sign right here and I still forgot.
17	Yes, I have an affidavit of Tracey Tieman
18	September 5th, 1990 in relation to mailed notices of
19	this hearing in particular. That would be addition to
20	the generic notices that went out prior to the Sault
21	Ste. Marie hearing last week and I am advised that in
22	total, in relation to the Espanola hearing, there were
23	1,515 notices mailed on July 30th and I'm afraid I
24	don't know how many pages are in this. It is about an

inch and a half thick.

25

1	MADAM CHAIR: That you, Ms. Blastorah.
2	That will be Exhibit 1325.
3	EXHIBIT NO. 1325: Affidavit of Tracey Tieman
4	dated September 5th, 1990 in relation to mailed notices re
5	the Espanola satellite hearing.
6	MS. BLASTORAH: And, secondly, I have an
7	affidavit of John Dadds, dated September 5th, 1990 in
8	relation to notices of this hearing in Espanola on
9	radio and in the newspapers.
10	MADAM CHAIR: That will be Exhibit 1326.
11	EXHIBIT NO. 1326: Affidavit of John Dadds, dated September 5th, 1990 in relation
12	to notices of the hearing in Espanola on radio and in the
13	newspapers.
14	MS. BLASTORAH: I will provide those
15	copies to Mr. Pascoe, if that's convenient.
16	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.
17	MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.
18	MADAM CHAIR: Thank you ladies and
19	gentlemen. Good night.
20	Whereupon the hearing was concluded at 10:15 p.m. to
21	be reconvened Wednesday, September 6th, 1990 commencing at 2:00 p.m.
22	
23	
24	
25	[c. copyright 1985]



